Tuesday, November 22, 1960
Agrahayana 1, 1882(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLVII, 1960/1882 (*Saka*)

[*November 14 to 25, 1960/Kartika 23 to Agrahayana 4, 1882* (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—1372 (A1) LSD—3-12-60—901.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 22, 1960/Agrahayana 1, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

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326. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1974 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Report on the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Report is still under examination in consultation with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Governments.

Shri A. M. Tariq: How much time will it take to finalise this Report because since the last Session we are hearing that it is under consideration? May I know if and when the recommendations will be accepted?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have not taken long. The Report was submitted only in April, 1960 and we had to consult all the State Governments. Only five State Governments have sent their comments. Moreover, the Corporation has yet to finalise it. It is to meet in February, 1961 and we believe by that time it will be finalised.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if Government has received replies of all the State Governments to whom it had sent this Report? Has every State Government sent its reply?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Five State Governments have sent their replies.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether a copy of this will be made available to hon. Members? May I also know the recommendations that the Medical Benefits Counsil made when they considered this Report at their last meeting?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Report is already available in the Library of the House and the hon. Member can look into it. The Medical Benefits Council met on the 15th November. They have sent some suggestions. We would not like to tell them in public interest.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What progress has been made with regard to the extension of the benefit to families in various places and also with regard to the construction of hospitals in big cities?

Shri L. N. Mishra: About 4,88,000 families have been covered so far. Regarding construction of hospitals, construction is going on according to the schedule mostly.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Corporation, when they consider this Mudaliar Committee report, will also take into consideration the comprehensive social security scheme which was submitted by Dr. Menon?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Mudaliar Committee Report will be considered independently.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Mudaliar Committee has recommended that with the present sources of resources it will not be possible to give full benefits and therefore the employers' contribution should be raised as per the Act?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is already a proposel to raise the employers' contribution. I believe by April 1961 special contribution will have to be raised.

Shri Supakar: What percentage of employees are covered by the scheme?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The number of persons covered is about 15·768 lakhs.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Minister is aware that several crores of rupees have accumulated already because of the delay in putting up hospital buildings etc. Now the contribution is proposed to be increased. But what steps has the Government taken to see to it that the money will be utilised in time and the facilities will be provided?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that there has been some accumulation because the construction of hospitals could not be taken up. But we are now having the construction of hospitals and we believe that shortly most of the hospitals will come up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that because of the delay in providing medical facilities to the employees no other benefits of the Employees State Insurance can be extended to workers? Large numbers of workers are in that category, that is, having made the contribution they are not receiving the benefits. What steps have been taken to rectify this situation?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think the workers are deprived of the benefits. But it is a fact that they are not getting due benefits that they would have got if there had been good hospitals.

Shri Palaniyandy: This scheme is not extended to workers working in the mines side by side with those who are working in the cement factory. May I know whether Government will also extend it to the mine workers who are working in the cement factory?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mine workers are covered by another Act.

Shri Anthony Pillai: With regard to the preventive aspect of medicine, has the Mudaliar Committee made are covered by another Act.

Shri L. N. Mishra: They have made a number of recommendations and the whole Report is available in the Library.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will look into it.

Shri Anthony Pillai: I want to know about one particular aspect, namely, the preventive aspect.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member may go and spend some time in the Library.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government of West Bengal have also agreed to have a hospital under the ESIS scheme? If so, have the details been finalised? If not, why not?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir.

Shri Palaniyandy: My question was that workers working side by side in the cement factory mines . . .

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I have allowed sufficient number of questions.

श्रीलंका में विदेशियों पर शुल्क

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*३२७. श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री न० रा० मुनिस्वामी :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री कोरटकर :
श्री उस्मान अली खां :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीलंका सरकार विदेशियों पर जो शुल्क लगाने का विचार कर रही है क्या उसका प्रभाव उन भारतीयों पर भी पड़ेगा जो बहुत अधिक संख्या में वहां जाते-आते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The proposed enhancement of visa fee from Rs. 2 to Rs. 400 per annum will economically affect the Indian nationals resident in Ceylon who hold Residence Visas or intend to apply for them. Those who go to Ceylon on short stay will not be affected.

(b) Full details of the scheme have not yet been worked out by the Ceylon Government and so far not available; but our High Commission in Colombo have been in touch with the Ceylon authorities and are ascertaining the effect these measures will have on Indian nationals in Ceylon.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many of the Indian nationals will be affected by the raising of the levy from Rs. 2 to Rs. 400?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The total number of resident visa-holders in Ceylon are 38,000 of whom 36,000 are Indians.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, if this levy is enforced, whether the Government of India will also take some reciprocal action?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that these are only budget proposals and nothing has been finalised. Our High Commission is in touch with the Ceylon authorities. Appropriate action will be taken at the appropriate time.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will request the Ceylon Government not to enhance this as it was done in the case of the Burmese Government? We were told on a previous occasion that when such an enhanced levy was imposed on Indian residents in Burma, the Government was pleased to make a request to the Burmese Government not to impose the hardship. I would like to know whether such an action is proposed to be taken.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already said that the proposals are not finalised yet.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this question of levy on Indians in Ceylon and other matters which are likely to create difficulties to Indians going to Ceylon or Indian settlers are likely to be discussed by the Prime Ministers' conference in the near future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Which Prime Ministers' conference?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Prime Minister of India and Ceylon.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no such proposal of the two Prime Ministers meeting in the foreseeable future.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether the imposition of the levy would cover persons who reside there for more than a year on temporary residence permits?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It covers people who are there on temporary residence visas for more than three months. The levy is imposed on people who want to settle there for more than three months.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to follow up the question of Shri N. R. Muniswamy. We were given the figure of 38,000. I would like to know this. It would appear that temporary residence permit holders would in no way be affected. Is that correct?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, no. May I read the proposal? There will be levied on non-nationals resident in the country upon visas already issued or to be issued in the future for a period exceeding three months, the rate of levy being Rs. 400 per visa holder. Non-national visa holders employed by the Government or by local authorities or engaged in enterprises where foreign capital has been invested, in accordance with the conditions detailed earlier will be exempted from this levy.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government are aware of the recent extortionate levies that the Ceylon Government have imposed on Indian residents in Ceylon for trading purposes and licence fees, etc.?

Mr. Speaker: Is that apart from this?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: It is in connection with that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that this has nothing to do with that.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the average number of Indian people who visit Ceylon every year, who are affected by this levy?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members want to know how our countrymen will be affected, and whether they will be foreigners or temporary visa holders.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Temporary visa holders are not affected by this. People who go there for three months will not be affected.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that those Indians who are settled in Ceylon, who are of Indian descent, who have also got temporary residence permits, who are staying for more than three months today are included in the number of 36,000, the figure which has given by the hon. Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If they have visas, they will be affected. If they have no visas, presumably, they will not be.

Shri Tangamani: Those who are now doing some business there have got only temporary residence permits. These people are staying not only for three months, but much more than that. They are having temporary permits. I would like to know whether these people are affected, because the representation that we have received is from those people who have got temporary residence permits and which have been extended from time to time.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In the case of people who are already employed, it is most likely the visa fees will be paid by their employers. This will affect really very small petty traders who are working independently like tailors, hawkers, barbers, domestic servants, toddy tappers, waiters, etc.

Sealing of Looms by Jute Mills

*328. + **Shri Bimal Ghose:** **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** **Shri Damani:** **Dr. Samantsinhar:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 371 on the 12th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has decided to extend its voluntary scheme for sealing of looms;

(b) whether Government has given its approval for such extension; and

(c) the number of looms sealed under the scheme so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The voluntary Sealing Scheme is no more in operation. In view of the continued shortage of raw jute, it has recently been agreed as a result of consultations between representatives of the Association and Government that the Association will effect a compulsory curtailment of production equivalent to the capacity of 8 per cent. looms in addition to the 9 per cent. already under compulsory seal.

(c) The exact figure is not readily available.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know if there is any truth in the report in the press relating to this in which it is stated that raw jute position has improved and therefore this agreement should no longer continue?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We have seen some reports. But, we do not know exactly what the position is. We are in close touch. In case the position of raw jute improves, we can certainly have a further discussion with the I.J.M.A.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what would be the effect so far as requirement of labour is concerned: whether some would be laid off or what is the arrangement that is in contemplation?

Shri Satish Chandra: Efforts are being made by the West Bengal Government that as far as possible, workers will not be retrenched. Negotiations are going on between the West Bengal Government and the Indian Jute Mills Association with a view to see whether hours of work can be curtailed and all the workers are kept employed.

Shri S. C. Samanta: On a previous question, we were given to understand that a certain percentage of the sealed looms will be re-opened. May I know whether action has been taken?

Shri Satish Chandra: The percentage of sealed looms was 14 at one time. It was gradually brought down to 9. A sudden situation developed. There was drought in the beginning of the year and crops were delayed. The estimate of the crop is less than what was expected, with the result that the additional looms had to be sealed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In a season when jute is coming into the market and West Bengal is known to have had a good jute crop, what is the reason for cutting down at this time?

Shri Satish Chandra: The jute crop is not good. As against the original estimate of 62 lakh bales, the present estimate is only 58 lakh bales. Jute crop has now begun to come to the market. The shortfall will be evident from the fact that the price of raw jute on 11th November, 1960 for Assam Bottom was about Rs. 51 as against Rs. 24 last year.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether to improve the situation, the Government propose to increase the quota of import of jute from Pakistan?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The fact of the matter is that whatever quota has been allowed has not been fully utilised because there is some difficulty in Pakistan also. We have received a report that there is shortage of raw jute in Pakistan as well.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The Minister said that there was a proposal to reduce the number of working hours to meet the present situation. With the reduction in working hours, will there be a reduction in wages, to compensate or, will there be no reduction?

Shri Satish Chandra: Negotiations are proceeding between the West Bengal Government and the Indian Jute Mills Association. We have not yet heard the results of those negotiations.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Who are the parties to this agreement: the West Bengal Government, the I.J.M.A. and the Jute Commissioner of the Central Government, or the Central Government does not come into the picture at all?

Shri Satish Chandra: In fact the Indian Jute Mills Association ordered a compulsory sealing of additional 10 per cent. of the looms. There were negotiations. We called the IJMA representatives here, and they agreed to 8 per cent. on the basis of the crop forecasts. That raised the question of labour, and then the West Bengal Government and IJMA were requested to negotiate between themselves as to how the lay-off of the workers could be avoided.

Shri Mahanty: Are Government aware of the complaint that in order to manipulate and get a higher price for jute manufactures, the import quotas for jute are not being utilised and deliberately looms are being sealed?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is not a fact. The climatic conditions have affected the crop, and the climatic conditions in West Bengal, East Bengal and Assam are more or less the same. Because our crop is short, the crop in Pakistan is also short.

Shri Mahanty: That is not my question. My question is why the import quota is not being utilised.

Shri Satish Chandra: Because jute is not available; in Pakistan also there is shortage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the minimum price of jute not being fixed, last year the jute growers were put to heavy loss, and so this year they cultivated less jute and the price has risen?

Shri Satish Chandra: The price of raw jute last year was very reasonable. There was no question of heavy loss. That is the story of two or three years ago. Last year the price that the jute growers got was quite satisfactory.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In conducting the negotiations, has the Government taken into consideration the existing stock position with the jute mills or with the stockists?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exact figures are not available, but I may admit that there is some element of speculation due to shortage of crop. The speculative activity is being curbed by the Forward Markets Commission through the Jute and Hessian Exchange Association. Heavy margins have been prescribed for forward transactions, and other steps are being taken.

Implementation of Cement Wage Board Recommendations

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*329. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wage Board's recommendations have been given effect to by the employers of cement factories; and

(b) if not, what are the difficulties in the way?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Some cement factories have already implemented the recommendations, and the managements of others are taking steps to do so in consultation with the workers' representatives.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the names of the cement factories that have implemented it, as also others that have not yet implemented together with the reason they have given for non-implementation?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of 32, 17 have either implemented or agreed to implement, and some have partially implemented. In about 15, steps are being taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know the difficulties that have been brought to the notice of the Government by the employers, and the steps being taken to solve this in consultation with labour organisations.

Shri Abid Ali: Some said that increase in the ex-factory price should be agreed to first by the Government, but that is a separate question. So far as the workers' organisations are concerned, they want that the report should be implemented, and in consultation with them the action is being taken by the respective State Governments.

Shri Palaniyandy: Even the Dalmiapuram factory have agreed and implemented this wage board recommendation, but ACC which was one of the parties and a signatory to the wage board recommendations has not implemented it throughout India. May I know whether Government will have a meeting of the employers to see that they implement the wage board recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, we had a meeting with representatives of the employers and workers on 2nd August, and the decisions taken there are being followed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why have not the A.C.C., which control 60 per cent of the industry, implemented it? What are the reasons given by them? They at least are making huge profits.

Shri Abid Ali: They have agreed to implement, and in most of their factories these provisions have been implemented.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Industrial Committee on Cement which met recently considered this point, and if so, what were the ecisions taken?

Shri Abid Ali: That I am placing on the Table today.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether Government would consider the desirability of fixing a deadline by which these recommendations should be implemented.

Shri Abid Ali: These are being implemented as I said, and all efforts are being made to ensure that these are implemented as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is aware that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs reads out from time to time the implementation of the various assurances that have been given. Similarly, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee informs the House regarding the implementation of various recommendations made by the Estimates Committee. Therefore, the hon. Ministers may consider the desirability of themselves reporting to the House once a quarter on the recommendations made by committees appointed either by the Government or through the agency of Parliament.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): This is a suggestion which we would readily adopt.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know what wage for the unskilled labourers has been recommended by the wage board, and whether, while fixing the wages, the present cost of living has been taken into consideration by the wage board?

Shri Abid Ali: It is Rs. 98 for Gujerat and Saurashtra; for the rest of India Rs. 91. The report is available. The hon. Member may look into it for further details.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that past experience has shown that the recommendations of wage boards are delayed in implementation, when does Government propose to bring forward legislation for this?

Shri Nanda: This is a matter which has arisen in the House several times in the past, and I gave the assurance that if voluntary implementation was not secured, we would certainly bring in legislation for this purpose. I find that progress is being made, and that more and more concerns are implementing the recommendations of the wage boards. We thought we might wait a little longer, but the decision stands that these recommendations will be enforced by legislation if necessary.

Shri Anthony Pillai: May I know whether one of the recommendations made by this wage board is that there should be job evaluation and fixation of workloads? May I know what procedure or machinery is being adopted for implementing this particular recommendation?

Shri Abid Ali: This matter was considered in the industrial Committee which met in August, and according to their decision, we have entrusted the work to our Chief Adviser of Factories to make a study.

Increase in Provident Fund Contribution

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*330. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some final decision has since been taken to increase the provident fund from 6¼ per cent to 8 1/3 per cent; and

(b) if not, the cause of delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The Technical Committee appointed for the purpose has not completed its investigation.

Shri Palaniyandi: May I know how many times the committee met?

Mr. Speaker: Shall I give preference to the hon. Member who tabled the question or to another hon. Member who wants to take advantage of the question to put a supplementary?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He can change his name to Banerjee.

I want to know when a final decision will be taken and whether Government will put pressure on those industries which are capable of paying the increased contribution of 8 1/3 per cent to accept this recommendation?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not possible to indicate the time by which the committee will be able to submit its report. As the hon. Member is aware, this matter was discussed in the Standing Labour Committee and also at the Indian Labour Conference, and according to the decision taken there, this step is being taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there is any industrial unit in the country which has agreed to increase it, or all industrial units have opposed this increase?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): This was discussed with representatives of industry, and I regret none of them was coming forward to accept this obligation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: And you obliged them.

Shri Nanda: Therefore, this arrangement is made, that we do not leave it to them. We are going to look into the matter, and subject to considerations of capacity to pay, this will be enforced.

Shri Palaniyandy: How many times has the committee constituted for increasing the provident fund contribution met, and when would it be possible for it to submit its report?

Shri Abid Ali: The committee has met more than once and has visited

Jamshedpur, Burnpur and Calcutta and is going to visit Madras, Delhi and Bangalore in the near future. It is not possible to indicate the period by which they will be able to complete the work.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the committee is going to grade the various industries according to their capacity for paying the enhanced provident fund contribution?

Shri Abid Ali: Their terms of reference, when announced, were placed on the Table of the House, and that would give the necessary details.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: An assurance was held out by the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment at the Standing Labour Committee that priority would be given for the finalisation of the technical committee's report with regard to the paper industry. Now I find it is going all round and covering all industries at a stretch.

Shri Abid Ali: We have decided that this committee should first take up cigarette, electrical, mechanical or general engineering products, iron and steel, and the paper industries. This group was to be taken up first for investigation.

Shri Anthony Pillai: With regard to some of these industries, there is no question of any incapacity to pay. Will this committee submit any interim report with regard to those industries where there is indisputable capacity to pay?

Shri Abid Ali: That will take more time. Why should they submit an interim report? They should submit their final report very soon.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: 'Very soon' is not defined.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in this committee all the central trade union organisations are represented, and also whether any trade union organisation has walked out in protest, and if so, the reasons why they did not participate?

Shri Abid Ali: The AITUC did not consider it useful to participate in this committee.

Shri Tangamani: What are the reasons?

Mr. Speaker: He does not know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what those industries are which according to Government have got the capacity to pay more, and which can increase the contribution from 6¼ per cent to 8 1/3 per cent? Surely, Government must have made up their mind.

Shri Abid Ali: Exactly, that is the function of this committee.

Mr. Speaker: The committee will report on that matter.

Shri Bimal Ghose: If I remember aright, in reply to the second question that was taken up today, the hon. Minister said that the provident fund contribution would be increased. But, now, he says that it is under consideration. What is the actual position?

Shri Abid Ali: That question pertained to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, and the contribution for that purpose. This question relates to provident fund.

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to something different.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether the Ministry have collected data about those factories where the rate of provident fund contribution has already been increased voluntarily?

Shri Abid Ali: There is provision for voluntary increase for both workers' and employers' contributions, but we have not collected data. The information, if asked for, will be obtained and given.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये परामर्शदात्री समिति

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*३३१. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या योजना मंत्री १८ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए परामर्शदात्री समिति नियुक्त करने का जो सुझाव स्वीकार किया गया था उसे कार्यान्वित करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : पंजाब सरकार ने पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की योजना के लिये एक सलाहकार समिति बना ली है जिसमें संसद् सदस्य, विधान सभा के सदस्य और अन्य लोग हैं। इस समिति के २९ सदस्य हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है ।

An Hon. Member: The answer may be given in English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Punjab Government have now constituted a consultative committee for the Hill Areas Plan composed of Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and others. The committee consists of 29 members. The Uttar Pradesh Government have the matter under consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भारत सरकार को इस आशय की कोई सूचना दी है कि कब से इस पर विचार किया जाता रहा है, कब तक विचार होता रहेगा और इस समय यह मामला किस हालत में है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : समय के विषय में तो नहीं कहा जा सकता है लेकिन उन्होंने लिखा है कि विचार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री वी० चं० शर्मा : क्या श्रीमन्, यह बतलायेंगे कि यह जो पंजाब सरकार ने कमेटी बनाई है इसके विचाराधीन क्या क्या विषय होंगे ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह कमेटी सरकार को पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजना के बनाने में सलाह देगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन के प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह और बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का यह भी कहना है कि जो कमेटी बनी है वह डिवीजनल लेविल पर इस काम को करने के लिये ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगी ।

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the Punjab Government have constituted an *ad hoc* committee, a temporary one, for the purpose of considering the Draft Third Five Year Plan? May I also know whether this consultative committee will be of a permanent nature and they will be consulted also in regard to the implementation of the Plan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I think the hon. Member is a member of that committee. This committee will be an advisory committee and will also advise the Government in the execution of the Plan.

Shri Hem Raj: My question is whether it will be of a permanent nature or it will be a temporary one.

Shri L. N. Mishra: According to the information that we have received, this committee is expected to advise Government in the formulation and execution of the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether there is any consultative committee on those lines, for the State of Madras, and if so, what the present position is?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member means a committee for the hilly areas in the State of Madras. The hon. Member represents those areas. He wants to know whether there is any such committee for those areas.

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question pertains to the hilly areas of Punjab and U.P.

Mr. Speaker: What is the harm in extending it? The hon. Member Shri R. Narayanasamy puts a question only occasionally. He comes from the hilly areas. He is a planter. He puts a question occasionally. The hon. Minister may extend the committee to his area also.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: I come from a tea area.

Shri L. N. Mishra: If there are any special problems, they might be considered.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री ने अभी बतलाया कि यह जो सलाहकार समितियां हैं यह पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बनाने में अपनी राय देंगी तो क्या उन्हें इस बात का ध्यान है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई जा चुकी है और उस की जो बदनामी होगी वह स्थानीय प्रतिनिधियों पर पड़ेगी हालांकि उन का पहले परामर्श नहीं लिया गया तो क्या इस बारे में विचार किया जायेगा कि अन्तिम रूप देने से पहले उन से अभी भी परामर्श कर लिया जाय ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : अभी जो मोटी रूपरेखा तैयार हुई है उस के ऊपर डिवीजनल लेविल पर उन को सलाह और राय देने का हक होगा ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Since the problems of the hilly regions of Punjab are very much linked up with the problems of the hilly regions of Himachal Pradesh, may I know whether there is any liaison between this committee and the Himachal Pradesh Administration?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as this committee is concerned, it is only for Punjab, and it has nothing to do with the Himachal Pradesh committee or with the problems of Himachal Pradesh.

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने जो कमेटी बनाई है और उस के लिये जो नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया है उस में यह लिखा है कि यह कमेटी ड्राफ्ट प्लान पर सोच विचार करने के बाद भंग कर दी जायगी तोड़ दी जायगी तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही कमेटी परमानेंट बनेगी, परमानेंट कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी होगी या कोई और कमेटी होगी जोकि परमानेंट बनाई जायगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मेरे पास इस समय ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य समिति के सदस्य हैं और जब उन की ऐसी राय है तो उन्हें चाहिये कि वे अपनी राय को सरकार के सामने प्रैस करें ।

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Are there not hilly regions in other parts of India, and if so, why are the names of Punjab and U.P. only coming to the forefront all the time?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The hon. Member may table a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: This question relates only to Punjab. I allowed one deviation earlier, but I am not going to allow any more deviations.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the names of the States, other than Punjab and U.P., where this kind of consultative committee has been appointed to consider the problem of the hill tribes?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have information only about Punjab and U.P. I am not aware of any committee for hilly areas of other States.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, कल माननीय गृह मंत्री ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया था कि उत्तरी सीमा पर लद्दाख में हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में नये जिले बनाये गये हैं तो क्या ऐसी संभावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि केन्द्र में कोई ऐसी परामर्शदात्री समिति हो जोकि समान प्रश्नों पर विचार कर सके और अपनी राय दे सके ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उत्तराखंड के जिलों का एक डिवीजन बनाया गया है और उस के लिये एक अलग राशि भी रक्खी गई है। उन का काम इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से अलग का काम होगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या केन्द्र में भी कोई ऐसी परामर्श करने की मशीनरी स्थापित करने का विचार है ताकि इस तरह की सामान समस्याओं पर विचार किया जा सके ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उन के डेवलपमेंट का क.म तो होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिए से होगा और उन के वास्ते कोई सलाहकार समिति बनाई जाने की अभी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स पहाड़ों के हैं उन्हों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ऐसा पत्र भेजा है कि केन्द्र में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की सलाहकार समिति बनानी चाहिय ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मुझे तो नहीं मालम है ।

Distribution of National Income

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*332. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Assar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Supakar:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the National Income Distribution Inquiry Committee appointed by the Chairman, Planning Commission to study how the benefits of planning in the last ten years have been shared by the various sections of the society;

(b) its terms of reference; and

(c) whether a report of the Committee will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Committee on Income Distribution and Levels of Living held its first meeting on 13th October, 1960 to decide the methods and procedure of work to be followed.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

(i) to review changes in levels of living during the First and Second Five Year Plans;

(ii) to study recent trends in the distribution of income and wealth and, in particular,

(iii) to ascertain the extent to which the operation of the economic system has resulted in concentration of wealth and means of production.

(c) Yes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this committee is going to collect the necessary data for preparing its report? Has any date been laid down, by which they will collect the necessary material for the report.

Shri L. N. Mishra: They are working out a method by which they should collect data and information. It is a fact that it is not very easy to collect information and data of this type.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether witnesses will be invited to tender evidence before this Committee about the distribution of national income?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is a matter of detail. It is for the Committee to decide which course of action they should adopt to prepare their report.

Shri Bahadur Singh: Is any time fixed by which the Committee will complete their report?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No time has been fixed, but it is expected that they will be able to finish their work in about a year's time.

Shri Tyagi: On account of the lack of any literature about the method of collection and computation of data relating to the national income, may I know which of the recognised methods was utilised in the case of the measurement of national income in India? Was it the output method, the income method or the consumption and investment method?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is a different question. So far as the Committee are concerned, they have not come to a final decision. They have met only once, on the 13th October; they have yet to cover the field.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): National income statistics are based on a combination of methods. One single method is not applicable to all sources at which income originates. So far as this subject is concerned, there is plenty of material scattered in different places. The Central Statistical Organisation has collected statistics, and whatever material is available with the National Income Unit will also be available to this Commitee.

Shri Tyagi: Members of Parliament were supplied with statistics alone. I wanted to know if the Ministry is in a position to place on the Table or in the Library information as to the detailed method of compilation of national income statistics so that we can study it and see whether it is foolproof and also criticise if there is something defective.

Shri Nanda: We are actually engaged in a reconsideration of the whole question of the methodology in the matter of national income statistics. I shall be very glad to share the information with hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know what was the method actually used for the purpose—the income method, the production method or the consumption and investment method.

Shri Nanda: It is not the consumption method. It is chiefly based on the statistics regarding production.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that it is stated, for example, by people like Shri Asoka Mehta that the very system of planning leads to inequality, how is it guaranteed that the type of statistics that is given to us is really based on something that is factually correct?

Shri Nanda: It is a question about the accuracy of the information. It may vary with different cases. All the available material will be there. In addition, further studies are going to be made where there are any gaps in the information which can be quickly filled.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might suggest any particular devices they have in view which ought to be adopted for bringing about accuracy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has it been suggested to the Committee that they should also find out methods by which they could take into account the incomes earned by bribery and blackmarketing?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a very important question.

Shri Supakar: As the Plan progresses, will this Committee or any other Committee suggest any corrective measures against concentration of wealth in the hands of a few?

Shri Nanda: Out of the information that will be compiled various suggestions might arise as to what course of action should be adopted later on.

Shri Palaniyandy: In the calculation of the income, will the Government take into account the profit earned by importers and exporters? A large quantity of steel was imported in 1955-56. Will the amount of about Rs. 400 crores also be taken into consideration?

Shri Nanda: This is a matter of detail. It will certainly be looked after by the Committee.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The question refers to how the benefits have been shared in the last ten years by the various sections of the community. What is the basis for finding out the different section? Is it according to caste or religion?

Shri Nanda: Caste and religion do not figure in this inquiry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the present conclusions of the Planning Commission in this matter? Are they in a position to supply any data to this Committee or are they going to ignore them?

Shri Nanda: Everyone has his own surmises and opinion. But I would not like to anticipate the conclusions of the Inquiry Committee that has been set up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the present conclusions of the Planning Commission in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: He is not prepared to anticipate the conclusions of the Committee.

Tea Export to Morocco and Tunisia

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*333. { **Shri Bahadur Singh:** / **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Trade Mission visited Morocco and Tunisia to explore possibilities for sale of Indian tea in those countries;

(b) the results achieved by this Mission; and

(c) whether this Mission visited some other African countries during this tour?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trade agreements have been negotiated with the Government of Morocco and Tunisia. The trade agreement with Morocco is subject to successful conclusion of Payments Arrangement which is under consideration. Both the agreements stipulate import of rock phosphate against export *inter alia* of Indian tea.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Bahadur Singh: What will be the mode of payment that is still under consideration?

Shri Satish Chandra: In the case of Tunisia, it would be in Indian rupees. As far as Morocco is concerned, I have said that it is under discussion.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the export be made through the agency of the State Trading Corporation or by individual exporters?

Shri Satish Chandra: In the case of Tunisia, apart from the general trade agreement under which exports can take place privately also, a special agreement has been entered into by the STC. In the case of Morocco, there is no definite transaction so far.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know what is the grade of tea that is to be sold under the agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: The grades are to be settled when supplies are made. It will depend on the choice of the buyer.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know if Government have taken into consideration the fact that barter agreements often made do not increase trade because they affect the original trade?

Shri Satish Chandra: Not necessarily. There may be increased production and more exportable surplus. We are trying to diversify our exports and at the same time ensure that in this process of diversification as far as possible, diversion of trade does not take place from one country to the other. It is based on increased production and surplus availability of goods to be exported.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the names of the persons who were in the Trade Mission and how much money have Government spent on the Mission?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know the exact cost. But three persons went in this delegation. The leader of the delegation was our Ambassador who is common to both Morocco and Tunisia. The others were Shri Bilgrami, Managing Director of the STC and another officer, Shri Vibhakar from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether quality teas are exported to Morocco and Tunisia?

Shri Satish Chandra: We have not been exporting tea so far to Morocco and Tunisia. We have yet to know their taste. They will make their choice out of the samples to be supplied by us. We will be able to give these detais only in future.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether in addition to visiting African countries they also visited Australia to explore the possibilities of more trade with that country?

Shri Satish Chandra: Not this particular delegation.

Safety Equipment Committee

*334. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Safety Equipment Committee and the Technical Committee on Mine Ventilation, Lighting and Mine Plans have since submitted their reports;

(b) if so, what are the main findings; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for the effective implementation of those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know at least when the report of the Safety Equipment Committee is to be available?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The report of the Safety Conference has been made available to Members already. These are Sub-committees constituted on the recommendations of the Safety Conference. They are meeting. I cannot say by what time they will submit their final reports.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This Committee was appointed a year ago. What are the grounds for delay in the receipt of the Report?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This Committee has to make a number of surveys about ventilation, lighting etc. They have selected a number of mines of different types; they are making surveys. One team as completed the survey; and another team is doing the survey of other mines.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are two committees; one committee is the Safety Equipment Committee. I would like to know why there is delay in the submission of the report of this committee—not the other committee.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Safety Equipment Committee will submit its report within two or three months.

They have collected a lot of information about materials and equipment manufactured in this country and the material that has to be imported from outside. They are expected to submit their report in 2 or 3 months' time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Government have decided to abolish the use of Mug lamps in the mines from 30th April, 1960; but it was extended. What is the position with regard to that?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I would like to have notice.

Reviewing Committee for Import Policy

*335. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee under a non-official chairman to review the system of priorities for the import policy has been set up or is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, the names of the committee members and its chairman; and

(c) whether the committee has submitted any interim report?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A Committee is proposed to be set up. Its terms of reference and composition are under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know the necessity for setting up this committee?

Shri Satish Chandra: At the last meeting of the Import Advisory Council it was suggested that in view of the serious shortage of foreign exchange there could be some rational system according to which priorities should be laid down for imports. Therefore, the Minister of Commerce and Industry announced at the meeting that he would be setting up a committee under a non-official chairman, as soon as possible, to look into this matter so that the less essential imports could be cut down and priorities could be laid down for more important items.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: In view of the fact that many of the essential goods such as watches are coming through the black market, may I know whether any instructions will be issued to this committee to see that these things get priority?

Shri Satish Chandra: No goods can come through black market. What the hon. Member probably refers to is the small amount of smuggling of goods, goods escaping customs. Every efforts is being made to check such malpractices.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether, till the submission of the report of this committee, Government have decided to give first priority to the import of fertilisers?

Shri Satish Chandra: Fertilisers are receiving every attention, both in the matter of production and of imports. It is our effort to increase production of fertilisers to the maximum extent possible and to fill the gap by importing fertilisers for which foreign exchange is being separately allotted by the Ministry of Finance.

Nagas

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*337. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the implementation of Naga settlement;

(b) what is the position of Naga rebel activities since the 1st August, 1960; and

(c) what shape these activities of rebels has taken and how they have been dealt with?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) As a preliminary step to the creation of a new Naga State, elections of members to the Interim Body, to be set up under the agreement for assisting the Governor of Assam in the administration of Nagaland, during the transitional period, have almost been completed. It is hoped that the Interim Body would begin to function shortly.

(b) There has been a slight increase in the Naga hostile activities.

(c) The hostiles have mainly resorted to kidnapping, firing on convoys, raids and killing of loyal elements. To counteract these activities the NHTA Administration have intensified patrolling and tightened up defensive arrangements with the help of village guards and security forces.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if there had been any meeting between the Governor and the Naga leaders since this agreement was reached? If so, what was the ground covered?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Does the hon. Member refer to the leaders of the Naga Peoples Convention?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think there has been a meeting of the Governor so far as I know—I am not quite sure; but there have been meetings, of course, with the Commissioner there.

Shri Mafida Ahmed: The hon. Deputy Minister just now informed the House that the elections to the Consultative Body have been completed. May I know the position of the Angami tribe which is prominent among the hostile Nagas?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I had said, 'have almost been completed' which excludes the Angamis and the Chaksangs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Deputy Minister just now made mention of the intensive activities of the rebel leaders, during this period. May I know little more details about them and also how many of these rebel leaders have been put down during this period?

Mr. Speaker: How many of the rebel leaders have been put down?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What does the hon. Member mean by 'put down'?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May be shot down; may be arrested. I do not say only shot down.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what period the hon. Member refers to. I could not give the exact figures. There has been firing etc. on both sides occasionally and a number of casualties have taken place.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the elections to the said body have 'almost been completed'. And, in the same breath, it was said that the activities of the Naga rebels have increased. May we know what is the exact reason for this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One can imagine that the reason is that the hostile elements are displeased at the fact that the majority of the Nagas have come to an agreement with us; and they want to exhibit their displeasure.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether any efforts have been made to contact the rebel leaders after the conclusion of the agreement? If so, what has been their response?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No efforts have been made by governmental apparatus. What the Naga Peoples

Convention might have done in that regard, I cannot definitely say.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the estimated strength of the Naga rebels and what are the proposals of Government to effectively deal with them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult to give the numbers. Normally, they are estimated to be about 1,500; maybe a little less or a little more. At the present moment, lots of these people are right near the Burmese frontier. In fact, our information is that a number of them cross over to Burma whenever any difficulty faces them and then come back. Some of them may be on the Burmese side even now.

Obviously, measures to be taken can only be of two kinds—I am talking about the general problem—political measures and military measures. Political measures, we have taken in their entirety by this agreement to which a great majority of the Nagas have subscribed. Military measures is a matter for the military to deal with and they are dealing with them.

Shri Nath Pai: Do Government have any information about the sources of arms, ammunition and finance from which the Naga rebels are getting help?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have no precise information about that matter. Originally, that area was full of arms dumps. Some arms, I believe, they have been able to obtain from that; others by smuggling and by buying. Very few have been captured by them from some depots—in the past I mean; but I cannot give precise information about this.

Shri Supakar: May I know if Government have sought the help and cooperation of the Burmese Government to deal with these rebel Nagas because, the Prime Minister stated that they go over to the other side and create trouble from there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do keep the Burmese Government informed. That Government is always prepared to be co-operative. The Nagas are not in particular areas. It is not strictly easy for them to do very much. But they are co-operative; they do wish to help us, and they have helped us occasionally.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister said that most of the arms might have been found by them in the old dumps or some might have been smuggled. Are Government aware or have they come across evidence which might show that some countries may be interested in fomenting trouble in India and, therefore, may be supplying arms to the Nagas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. That may be so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the conception of Nagaland for the rebels and how is it different from the conception of the others? I also want to know whether Mr. Phizo is in touch with the rebel Naga leaders.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member wants to know the extent of the Nagaland?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know the difference in the conception of the Nagaland by the rebels and by the loyal Nagas.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Presumably they differ in this sense that they want this territory to be completely independent. I may mention that originally the request was that this area should include some other territories where some Nagas lived, for instance, Manipur. We did not agree to that. At the present moment, it is only the Naga Hills-Tuensang area that is concerned. There too you may remember that the whole procedure of the constitution of the hill State will take some years. It is a gradual procedure. After these preliminaries are over and they have an advisory council, etc. we shall have to come to this House for certain constitutional changes may be, some amendment to

the Schedule or some such thing. Even then, for a period of ten years, the Tuensang area will be dealt with differently.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindu Minority Community in East Pakistan

*325. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a concerted drive to dispossess Hindus of East Pakistan of their residential property and industrial undertakings has been in operation in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this and give protection to Hindus in East Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No Sir. The Government of India are not aware of any such concerted drive.

A number of cases of forcible occupation and requisitioning of residential properties belonging to Hindus are however reported from time to time.

All these cases are promptly taken up by the Deputy High Commission of India, Dacca with the Pakistani authorities.

Export of Tapioca

*336. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable scope for the export of Tapioca flour to Europe from India;

(b) whether the export of Tapioca flour has been going down since 1957;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage export of Tapioca flour?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export of Tapioca Flour during the years 1958 and 1959 was considerably higher than 1957. However, during 1960, the export has fallen down.

(c) Competition from other tropical countries.

(d) The situation is being watched and it is proposed to step up indigenous production of Tapioca.

Tibetan Refugees

*338. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tibetan refugees have begun to come to India from Nepal through Nautanwa and Sunauli, the border towns in district Gorakhpur (U.P.);

(b) if so, whether many of them are suspected to be spies; and

(c) whether proper arrangements have been made for strict watch over them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) 474 refugees have entered India through this route during the period February-October, 1960.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shortage of Houses in Colliery Areas

*339. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to the re-

ported acute housing shortage prevailing in the colliery areas according to a survey recently conducted by some educationists under the auspices of the Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Organisation;

(b) if so, full details of the survey under reference; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A copy of the survey report on housing conditions in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, prepared by the Welfare Personnel Training Institute, Bhuli is placed in the Library. [*See* Index No. LT-2454/60].

(c) A total number of 12,437 houses have been constructed and 4,537 houses are under construction. Sanction has been accorded for the payment of a subsidy of 25 per cent and if necessary a loan of 37½ per cent of the cost of construction of houses to those colliery owners who desire to take advantage of this. Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of 30,000 houses fully financed by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. The question of sanctioning construction of more houses is being considered.

Rock Phosphate

*340. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of rock phosphate are going to be imported from Morocco and Tunisia; and

(b) the particulars of the efforts made in the last few years to obtain the supply of rock phosphate indigenously?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Search for workable deposits of rock phosphate has been conducted from time to time by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines. Detailed investigation on Singhbhum deposits in Bihar was included in the Field Programmes of the Geological Survey of India for the years 1957-58. Inspections of phosphate mines in Tiruchirapalli districts of Madras and apatite mines in Singhbhum district have been carried out by the Officers of the Indian Bureau of Mines. Proving of apatite deposits in Singhbhum Copper belt has been taken in hand.

Unauthorised use of Electric Power

*341. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that electric power in many Government offices and in Ministers' residences in Delhi is being used freely and without authorization of loads or extensions;

(b) if so, what is the exact nature and the extent to which this unauthorised use is made; and

(c) whether any steps are taken or will be taken to stop this unauthorised use?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No unauthorised extensions have been made or new installations provided without proper load sanction. Sometimes, however, improper use of hearters on light plugs have been noticed in government offices. This practice is discouraged and all offices have been approached for co-operation in the matter, on pain of such light plugs being closed.

Indo-Pakistan Border

*342. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Halder:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 534 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the nature of progress made in the demarcation of border between Indian and East Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): There has been no significant progress since the question was last answered on the 18th August, 1960 as the demarcation operations remain suspended during the rainy season. The work has been resumed recently.

Export Promotion

*343. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that all collaboration agreements in future will contain a positive clause under which the foreign collaborators should undertake to market a certain proportion of the Indian Company's production in their countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Government have not taken any such decision, but generally we press for exports being permitted.

Iron Spun Pipe Manufacturing Project

*344. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dalai Lama has forwarded to Government a proposal for setting up a cast iron spun pipe manufacturing project;

(b) if so, what is the proposal;

(c) whether Government have taken any action in implementing the proposal; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Dalai Lama has asked for assurance that only Tibetan refugees would be employed in the project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

No proposal for setting up a Cast Iron Spun Pipe Manufacturing Project was received from His Holiness the Dalai Lama. An application was received from Shri Gyalo Thondup of New Delhi for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to set up an undertaking under the name of 'The Gayday Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.,' for the manufacture of 30,000 tons per annum of Cast Iron Spun Pipes and fittings. The undertaking is proposed to be located in Kodarma (Bihar State). A licence under the Industries Act has been issued for the purpose of setting up the undertaking with the manufacturing capacity as applied for.

It was stated by the applicant that some part of the finance required for this project might be provided by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Government have also been informed that this project would indirectly provide some employment or other assistance to Tibetan refugees. The question of His Holiness the Dalai Lama asking for an assurance from Government that only Tibetan refugees would be employed in this project does not arise.

Loss of File relating to Sale of Land in Delhi

*345. **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 372 on the 12th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the details of the missing file;

(b) whether the responsibility has been fixed for the loss of this file;

(c) if so, name and designation of the person responsible for this; and

(d) the action taken against him?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The missing Delhi Administration Secretariat file contained the recommendations of the dealing officers on the subject of sale of land in Kilokri and the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

(b) Not yet.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Production of Tea

*346. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any shortfall in the production of tea in Assam this year; and

(b) if so, whether the recent riots in Assam have in any way affected the production of tea?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). There has been a fall of about 38 m. lbs. in production of tea in Assam during the first nine months of the current year, as compared to the corresponding period in the last year. It cannot be said that the recent riots in Assam have had any appreciable effect on production. The shortfall is mainly due to severe drought conditions during the early months of the current season.

ऊनी कपड़े के मूल्य

*३४७. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऊनी कपड़े और बुनाई की ऊन के मल्यों में इस वर्ष अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष के मूल्यों की तुलना में इस वर्ष कितने प्रतिशत मूल्य बढ़े हैं ;

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उप मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । मूल्य का सूचक-अंक जून, १९५९ में १०४.२ से बढ़ कर जून, १९६० में ११०.१ हो गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). तटकर आयोग से सभी किस्मों की बुनाई की ऊन और ऊनी कपड़े के मूल्यों की जांच कर के रिपोर्ट देने के लिये कहा गया है । तटकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही कोई कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

Trade Pact with Russia

*348. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-year Trade Pact with Russia has been negotiated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). India has already a five-year Trade Agreement with U.S.S.R. which is valid upto 31st December, 1963. Recently, discussions took place regarding the goods to be imported and exported during the remaining three years. The categories of goods available for exchange between the two countries are listed in Schedules A and B of the Trade Agreement.

Indo-Pak Border Incident

*349. { **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government in regard to the border incident that occurred in or about 1st week of October, 1960 in lifting cattle from Indian territory by Pakistanis near Cooch Behar District in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistani raiding party had enlisted the help of the East Pakistan Rifles in this incident; and

(c) whether proper help was given to Indian Police near the border post?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) A protest was lodged by the Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar with District Magistrate, Rangpur on the 9th October, 1960 and the cattle were returned.

(b) Yes, Sir. Our information is that Pakistan nationals sought the help of the E.P.R. personnel, in their raid.

(c) Yes, Sir. Reinforcements from Cooch Behar were immediately rushed.

Chandranath Temple in Chittagong

*350. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the temple of Chandranath in Chittagong (East Pakistan), a well-known place of pilgrimage for Hindus, is falling into ruins due to want of repairs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of pilgrims from India to this place has decreased due to travel restrictions;

(c) whether steps will be taken to have the temple and its surroundings kept in proper repair; and

(d) whether steps will also be taken to facilitate the visit of indending pilgrims to this place?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) According to our information this is not so.

(b) We are not aware of any cases where pilgrims wanting to visit Chandranath temple, have been refused visas.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Availability of Raw Materials

*351. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake a survey of the raw materials available for new industries;

(b) if so, the machinery through which the survey is to be made; and

(c) whether the survey would be made all over India and regarding all materials that could be utilized for industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). While drafting the plan targets the broad requirements of raw materials for programmes of industrial development and for the existing industries are always taken into account. Therefore, there is no special survey to be undertaken for raw materials. The basis of industrial policy of the country is to give the highest priority to indigenous production of raw material and industrial machinery, capital goods, plant and equipment.

पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ व्यापार

*३५२. { **श्री बजराज सिंह :** / **श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :**

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और पश्चिम जर्मनी के बीच व्यापार में गत पांच वर्षों में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) गत पांच वर्षों में दोनों देशों के बीच हुए आयात-निर्यात का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में पश्चिमी जर्मनी से होने वाले आयात में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन वहां को होने वाले हमारे निर्यात में कोई अधिक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) पश्चिमी जर्मनी में आयात पर कुछ ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध लगे हुए हैं जो भुगतान सन्तुलन, अधिक तट कर तथा राजस्व शुल्क के आधार पर उचित नहीं हैं। इसके सिवा वहां कुछ योरोपीय देशों के साथ प्राथमिकता-पूर्ण व्यवहार भी किया जाता है। इस सब का फल यह हुआ है कि अनेक प्रकार के भारतीय उत्पादनों को भेजने का क्षेत्र सीमित हो गया है।

(ग) पश्चिमी जर्मनी के अधिकारियों और व्यापारिक वर्गों को यह समझाने के प्रयत्न किये गये हैं कि भारत और जर्मनी के बीच व्यापारिक एवं आर्थिक सम्बन्ध बनाये रखने तथा उन्हें और भी बढ़ाने का दायित्व दोनों ही देशों पर रहेगा। वर्तमान दर पर जर्मनी से माल खरीदने की भारतीय सामर्थ्य उसकी जर्मन बाजार में अपना माल बेच सकने की क्षमता पर ही निर्भर होगी।

(घ) दो विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखे जाते हैं। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८५]**

Jute Mill in Orissa

***353. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up a jute mill in Orissa has been discussed with the Orissa Government in recent months; and

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of starting a jute mill before the end of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Orissa Government had addressed us a few months back on the possibility of allowing a jute mill to be established. The State Government were informed that in the present circumstances, when the capacity of the existing units of the industry was not fully utilised it will not be possible to establish further capacity by setting up a jute mill in Orissa. The only possibility lies in the transfer of existing idle capacity, but no application for this purpose is pending with the Government.

Training in Trade Unionism

***354. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are sponsoring candidates for training in trade unionism in U.K. under the Colombo Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the conditions under which trainees are selected for the course?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The courses are meant for trade union officials and 20 seats for each course, are offered to both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth Colombo Plan countries.

Fertilizer Plant at Bombay

***355. Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 128 on the 4th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the agreement for the setting up of fertilizer plant at Bombay has since been signed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Delegation to U.N.O.

*356. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ram Shankar Lal:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the subjects for which Indian delegation has taken initiative for their discussion in the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly; and

(b) how many of them have been included in the Agenda of the Assembly?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) During the current Session of the General Assembly, the Indian Delegation have thus far taken the initiative in proposing for discussion the following four items:

(i) Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests;

(ii) Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa;

(iii) Question of Algeria;

(iv) Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Affica.

(b) All the four items have been included in the Agenda under item Nos. 69, 70, 71 and 72 respectively.

Recommendations of Textile Wage Board

*357. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made regarding implementation of the recommendations of Textile Wage Board; and

(b) the number of textile mills where the same have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Some more mills have started implementing the recommendations.

(b) 277 fully and 67 partly.

Sewing Machines Manufacturing Units

*358. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewing machines manufacturing units in India and their production capacity;

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to stop further increase in the manufacturing units of sewing machines; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

Sector	No. of Units	Capacity per annum
Large Scale Sector	8 Units	216,700 Nos.
Small Scale Sector	49 Units	99,000 Nos.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Employment Exchanges

*359. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Scheme for extending to the rural

areas in Community Development Blocks the facilities provided and help given by Employment Exchanges is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be put into force?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux will be set up in selected Community Development Blocks. These will disseminate information regarding employment opportunities and be a link between the rural employment seekers and the Employment Exchange in the district.

(c) Already put into operation.

Production of Fertilizers

*360. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 530 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the further progress since made by the Technical Committee for the production of fertilizers?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The Committee has submitted its report on Uttar Pradesh and is at present engaged in investigating suitable sites in Mysore State.

Visa Rules

*361. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 270 on the 9th August, 1960 and state the progress made in the matter of relaxation of *visa* rules which was taken up with the Government of Pakistan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): No further progress has been made in this regard

2. The Government of Pakistan have, however, unilaterally announced certain new regulations for travel between India and Pakistan which, while appearing to relax travel facilities, do in effect restrict travel to some extent from Pakistan to India.

T. B. Clinics in West Bengal

*362 **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for setting up some T.B. Clinics in West Bengal is under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details of the proposal; and

(c) the nature of progress made in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 86.]

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Orissa

505. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been made available to Orissa Government in 1960-61 so far for Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;

(b) the amount asked for by the State Government;

(c) how many houses have been built in Orissa by now under this Scheme; and

(d) whether it is a fact that high salaried Government servants in the State have availed themselves of this loan?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs. 11 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 15 lakhs.

(c) Construction of 13 houses has been completed and 70 houses are reported to be under construction.

(d) Some of the beneficiaries to whom loans have been sanctioned by the State Government, happen to be Government employees. The annual income of none of them exceeds the maximum prescribed in this Scheme viz. Rs. 12,000 per annum.

Industries in Punjab

506. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 891 on the 9th March, 1960 and state the details of the progress made in the assessment for the establishment and development of new Indutries in Punjab?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Report of the Techno-Economic Survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, is being finalised in consultation with the State Government. The recommendations made by the Council in the preliminary Economic Report and a number of appraisal reports have, however, been taken into consideration by the State Government in working out the States Third Five Year Plan for industries. The findings of the techno-economic surveys as well as the area surveys are also being utilised to make available to private enterprise detailed data about the possibilities of new industries in the State.

Handloom Industry in Punjab

507. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned from the Handloom Cess Fund towards the development schemes for handloom industry in Punjab during 1955-60; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Punjab Government during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) An amount of Rs. 25,58,947 representing Rs. 7,03,625 as loan and Rs. 16,55,322 as grant was sanctioned to the Punjab State for the development of the handloom industry during 1955-60;

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 28,38,213 representing Rs. 6,87,835 as loan and Rs. 21,50,378 as grant has been reported by the Punjab Government during this period.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Punjab

508. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to Punjab Government under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme for housing in rural areas of Punjab under the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the amount has been utilised fully by the Punjab Government; and

(c) if not, what amount has not been utilised so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, no allocations are made separately for rural or urban areas. Out of their Second Plan allocation of Rs. 326·45 lakhs, the Government of Punjab have drawn a sum of Rs. 274·79 lakhs in the first four years of the Plan, while another sum of Rs. 44·00 lakhs has been allocated to them for 1960-61 under the Scheme. The amount that has been utilised for loans in the rural areas is not known.

Cricket Balls

509. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cricket balls are manufactured in India;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) whether it is a foreign exchange earner?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jullundur, Meerut, Delhi, Batala, Patiala, Agra, Lucknow, Allhabad, Jammu, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Bhopal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cement Machinery

510. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of cement machinery (rupees in crores) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production figures in respect of cement machinery for the year 1950-51 are not available.

(b) This industry was not included in the First Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). A target of Rs. 2 crores for cement machinery industry was fixed in the Second Plan period. No financial allocation was made for this industry. There are at present six firms registered or licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of cement machinery and parts thereof. Of these, three firms are licensed for the production of complete cement plants with a total turnover of Rs. 4 crores per annum. It is expected that with these three units going into full production by the end of 1962, much of the country's demand for cement machinery will be met. The estimated production for the year 1960-61 is of the value of 65 lakhs. There was some fall in demand due to the recent slump in the cement industry.

Sugar Machinery

511. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of sugar machinery (rupees in crores) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second

Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production figures for the sugar machinery industry for the year 1950-51 are not available.

(b) This industry was not included in the First Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). A production target of Rs. 2.5 crores was fixed in the Second Five Year Plan. This target has been more than fulfilled, the production in 1960 being estimated over Rs. 3 to 4 crores. No financial allocation was made for this industry.

Paper Machinery

512. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of paper machinery (rupees in crores) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Nil.

(b) This industry did not figure in the First Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). During the Second Five Year a target of capacity and production of paper making plants worth Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 1.3 crores respectively has been specified. As against this licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, have been issued to 15 firms for the manufacture of paper making plants and machinery including parts worth Rupees 9.5 crores per annum. Most of these firms are likely to go into production by 1960-61. No financial allocation was made for this industry.

Agricultural Machinery

513. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of agricultural machinery (rupees in crores) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the fiinancial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Separate production figures for agricultural machinery for the year 1950-51 are not available.

(b) and (c). No targets were indicated for this industry under the Five Year Plans and no finance was specifically earmarked for this industry. However, the value of production during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 has been estimated at Rs. 0.35 crores, Rs. 0.53 crores and Rs. 0.83 crores respectively.

(d). Does not arise.

Printing Machines

514. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the production of printing machines (rupees in crores) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement durthe same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Production of Printing Machinery in the year 1950-51 was negligible.

(b). This industry did not figure in the First Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). A target of production of Rs. 2 crores worth printing machinery was fixed in the Second Five Year Plan. No financial allocation was made. A survey of the requirements of printing machines was made by Government and as a result of the findings of this survey, firms were persuaded to take up the manufacture of printing machinery. Four schemes for the manufacture of various items of printing machinery were approved by Government. The value and the range of items of printing machinery being produced will be known when all these units go into production.

Structural Fabrication

515. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the structural fabrication (in tons) in 1950-51;

(b) the plan target for the First Five Year Plan, the achievement during the same period together with the financial allocation and the amount actually spent during the First Plan period;

(c) the target for the Second Five Year Plan period, the achievement made so far, together with the financial allocation under the Second Five Year Plan and the amount actually spent so far; and

(d) the reason, if any, for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). Production figures relating to structural fabrication for the year 1950-51 are not available.

(b) This industry did not figure in the First Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). A target capacity of 4.5 lakh tons of steel structurals was assessed for the year 1960-61. This target is expected to be more than achieved. No financial allocation has been made for this industry.

Office Accommodation for State Trading Corporation in Delhi

516. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether office accommodation for 'State Trading Corporation" has been taken on rent in ('Express Building" on Mathura Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the area taken on rent;

(c) the monthly rent for the premises;

(d) the period for which the premises has been taken; and

(e) whether the rent is the standard rent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). 73,900 S. ft.

(c). Rs. 44,340 P.M.

(d) 3 years.

(e). According to clause 6(B) (2) (b) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, the standard rent in respect of buildings constructed on or after 9-6-1955 is the rent as agreed upon between the landlord and the tenant when such premises are first let out for a period of 5 years.

Film "Dharti ki Jhankar"

517. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the reason of omission of 'Chou Dance" which is one of the best dances of Orissa in the film 'Dharti Ki Jhankar"?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The length of the film 'Dharti Ki Jhankar" has to be reasonable and it was not possible to include all the folk dances of all the regions of the country. Selection was made on an all-India basis, keeping various filmic consideration in view.

Automobile Batteries

518. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present demand for automobile batteries in the country and how much of these is met by import and how much from internal manufacture;

(b) whether any battery manufactured in India is being exported; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The demand of Motor Vehicle batteries as estimated by the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries during 1960-61 is 6,00,000 Nos. Import of automobile batteries is banned for the past several years. The total production of automobile batteries by the firms borne on the list of Development Wing during 1959 and January-September 1960 is 3,54,536 Nos. and 3,06,200 Nos. respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the year 1959 and the period from January to August, 1960. 1655 and 350 storage batteries valued at Rs. 92,487 and Rs. 49,100 respectively were exported from India.

Workcharged Establishment of C.P.W.D.

519. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2846 on the 28th April, 1960 in Lok Sabha and state:

(a) whether the posts of Work Assistant Jeep Driver exist on the workcharged establishment; and

(b) if so, what was the sepcial nature of work which demanded sanction of these posts as isolated posts?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The nature of duties of Work Assistants on both the establishments, regular and work-charged, are similar. The posts have continued to exist on both establishments for a long time. The question of bringing all Work Assistants on the same establishment, regular or workcharged, is under examination.

The duties of Jepp Drivers on regular and workcharged establishments are the same. The posts are created on the regular establishment when the jeeps are employed for long term general purposes such as mobile medical units and trasport of officers in difficult areas where no other mode of conveyance is available. When the Jeeps are employed for execution of any particular work such as carriage of men, tools and plant, the drivers of such Jeeps are recruited on workcharged establishment.

Co-ordinating Officers of C.P.W.D.

520. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2845 on the 28th April, 1960 and state the officers who are the co-ordinating officers in different Zones of the C.P.W.D. for these purposes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Co-ordinating Officers are as follows:

Co-ordinating Officers

1. *Northern Zone.*—Superintending Engineer, III Circle, C.P.W.D. (Co-ordination), *New Delhi.*
2. *Southern Zone.*—Superintending Engineer, Bombay Central Circle (Co-ordination), C.P.W.D., *Bombay.*
3. *Eastern Zone.*—Superintending Engineer, Calcutta Central

Circle No. III (Co-ordination), C.P.W.D., *Calcutta*.

Survey of Unauthorised Looms

521. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 262 on the 4th August, 1960 and state the nature of progress since made in completion of survey of unauthorised power looms working on cotton and artificial silk yarn?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The census figures for unauthorised powerlooms working on cotton and non-cotton yarn in the various States is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 87].

Silk Industry in Maharashtra

522. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silk Board has undertaken an economic and statistical survey of silk industry in Maharashtra; and

(b) whether the survey has been completed in any other State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board has not yet initiated such a survey in any State.

Manufacture of Watches

523. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 46 on the 1st August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether more schemes for the manufacture of watches in India have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Pakistani Nationals in India

524. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals from East and West Pakistan separately who visited India from 1st August 1960 to 31st October, 1960; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited East and West Pakistan separately during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 33,312 Pakistani nationals visited India from West Pakistan and 53,037 from East Pakistan during the period from 1st August, 1960 to 30th September, 1960.

(b) 13,912 Indian nationals visited West Pakistan and 22,696 Indian nationals visited East Pakistan during the corresponding period.

N.B.—These figures do not include information in respect of Maharashtra, Gujrat and Assam.

Indo-Pak Border Incidents

525. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indo-Pakistan border incidents which have taken place during July, August, September and October, 1960;

(b) the extent of loss of life and property; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The State authorities have been requested to furnish details of such incidents and the extent of loss of life and property. Their reply is still awaited.

Export of Coffee

526. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coffee exported in 1959;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(c) the total estimated production in 1959;

(d) the percentage of exports on account of Indian firms during 1959; and

(e) the percentage of exports by non-Indians and Indians sent through British exchange banks during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 14,662 Metric tonnes (includes raw, roasted and ground coffee).

(b) Rs. 625.17 lakhs.

(c) 46,605 Metric tonnes, during the crop year 1958-59. [Production returns are available only on crop-year basis (August to July)].

(d) The percentage of actual exports during 1959 on account of Indian firms only is not available.

(e) Information required is not available.

Registered Educated Unemployed

527. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed matriculates, intermediates and graduates registered in the live register of the Employment Exchanges in the year 1960 as on the 31st October, 1960; and

(b) the number of each category of persons among them who were given employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The number on the Live Register as on 30th September, 1960 is given below. Figures for 31st October, 1960 are not available as statistics are collected quarterly.

Matriculates .	4,02,970
Intermediates	59,386
Graduates .	48,898
Total .	5,11,254

(*b*) No. of placements effected during January to September, 1960.

Matriculates .	56,624
Intermediates	7,353
Graduates .	9,789
Total .	73,766

Production of Khadi in Himachal Pradesh

528. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Himachal Pradesh during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far (month-wise); and

(b) the target fixed for production of Khadi during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Evacuee Buildings in Punjab

529. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the number of evacuee buildings in Punjab which have been given to the displaced persons against their claims so far?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): The number of evacuee properties which were either sold or allotted to displaced persons against their claims upto 31st August, 1960 is 76,513.

Kanpur Slum Clearance Scheme

530. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated to U.P. Government for 1959-60 and 1960-

61 for Kanpur slum clearance scheme has been paid; and

(b) if so, the amount paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Out of the funds placed at their disposal by the Centre under the Scheme, the State Government makes its own city-wise distribution having regard to the projects sanctioned in those cities and expenditure incurred against these projects.

(b) It is understood from the U.P. Government that a sum of Rs. 45,20,625 has been released by them for slum clearance in Kanpur during 1959-60. Further sums during the current year would be released according to the requirements of the sanctioned projects.

Lawns in Parliament House

531. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2014 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state whether any tenders were called for regrassing of lawns near Parliament House?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): No; the bulk of the work was done departmentally and a small portion on 'work-order'.

Repairs to the Central Hall of Parliament

532. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2013 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state whether any tenders were called for the repair and renovation of the Central Hall of Parliament House?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): No, the job was awarded to a firm specialising in this type of work, by negotiation.

All India Working Class Family Budget Survey

533. { Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1223 on 22nd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the field work in connection with the all India working class family budget survey was completed about a year ago;

(b) whether processing of the data so collected has been completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the prolonged delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The major part of the tabulation work involves processing and analysis Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The work involves processing and analysis of 21,400 Schedules. The Indian Statistical Institute hope to supply the tabulated data by September, 1961.

Synthetic Rubber Plant, Bareilly

534. { Shri Bhakt Darshan: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 533 on the 18th August, 1960 and state the progress since made in setting up the Synthetic Rubber Plant at Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): M|s. Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bombay who are setting up the Synthetic Rubber Plant at Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) have since acquired the required land for the project. Work pertaining to load bearing test and tube-well boring has been undertaken. A good deal of

engineering and design work is proceeding. Suitable steps have been taken for the procurement of plant and machinery both from within the country and from abroad required for the project. Action for construction of Railway siding near the site is being taken up. Supply of alcohol, water, power etc. for the project is being organised. All efforts are being made to ensure that the synthetic plant goes into production sometime in 1962 according to schedule.

Class IV Government Employees Quarters

535. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1753 on the 18th December, 1959 and state the further progress since made in providing water, electricity and sanitary facilities in the quarters of Class IV Government Employees in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): As stated in reply to the earlier Question, water and sanitary facilities have already been provided in the quarters meant for Class IV Government employees. Most of the quarters are also electrified. Provision of electricity in the remaining quarters, other than those likely to be demolished in the near future, has also since been sanctioned and the work will be taken up shortly.

Handloom Workers in Kerala

536. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount set apart for the housing of handloom workers in Kerala during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of this amount has been utilized till now; and

(c) what was the target of house building and how many houses have been built?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) An amount of Rs. 5,16,800 has been sanctioned towards housing colonies for weavers in Kerala State during the 2nd Plan period.

(b) Rs. 2,40,077·86 has been utilised so far.

(c) 168 houses were proposed to be built and 100 houses have been built so far.

Indo-Pakistan Border

537. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 246 on the 9th August, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made towards the implementation of the ground rules of Indo-Pakistan border settlement relating to the East Pakistan and Assam border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement giving details of the progress made in the implementation of the "Ground Rules" on the Assam-East Pakistan border since August, 1960, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 88.] The progress has been satisfactory.

Second Five Year Plan and Orissa

538. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of the original estimate of Rs. 99·99 crores allotted for Orissa for the entire Second Five Year Plan period has been spent upto now by the State Government;

(b) whether there will be any shortfall in the plan expenditures in Orissa; and

(c) whether any unutilised portions of the Second Five Year Plan period will be given over to Orissa Government to be spent during the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The

expenditure during 1956—60 amounts to Rs. 66·6 crores.

(c) The investment carry-over for projects under execution is included to the extent necessary in the State's Third Five Year Plan.

Damua Colliery

539. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 517 on the 18th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed under the Regulations to inquire into the conduct of the manager of the Damua mine has since submitted its findings;

(b) if so, what are the main findings; and

(c) what action Government propose to take on those findings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Footwear for Miners

540. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the decision of the 7th Session of Industrial Committee on Coal Mining regarding the supply of footwear to miners drawing Rs. 100 per month has been implemented; and

(b) the further action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A Cental Purchase Committee as recommended by the Miners' Boots Committee has since been constituted and it held its first meeting on the 8th November, 1960. The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery have also been instructed to watch and report the progress made by the various collieries in implementing the decision of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining in regard to the maintenance of repair shops and the publicity to be given to the main recommendations of the Miners' Boots Committee.

Antibiotics Plants

541. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given licences to two American firms to build two antibiotic plants;

(b) whether those plants will be permitted to import semi-finished products from America; and

(c) the conditions of production and distribution imposed along with the licence?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes envisage manufacture of antibiotics from basic stage and not on imported semi-finished products.

(c) The conditions usually attached to a licence granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are always stipulated.

Import of Betelnuts

542. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of betelnuts imported in this country during 1959-60, country-wise; and

(b) the impact of the imports on price level of domestic production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The country-wise

quantity of betelnuts imported into India during 1959-60 was as follows:—

	Unground whole	Unground split
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Ceylon .	7,484	25,715
Singapore	663	62,647
Malaya	81,375	1,01,350
Others .	..	87
	89,522	1,89,799

(b) The limited quantum of imports had no appreciable effect on the price level of domestic production.

Show-rooms Abroad

543. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian show-rooms opened abroad at present;

(b) the sales effected in those show-rooms in the current financial year so far;

(c) whether more such show-rooms are going to be opened; and

(d) if so, where and when?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 14.

(b) Show-rooms are intended only for commercial visual publicity. They are not in the nature of Emporia. Occasionally, samples of commercial value are disposed of when permissible. A statement giving figures of such sales is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 89.]

(c) and (d). It has been decided to open three more show-rooms at the following places during 1960-61:—

(1) Beirut (Lebanon).

(2) Nairobi (British East Africa).

(3) Bahrain.

Prototype Production-*cum*-Training Centre at Okhla

544. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Prototype production-*cum*-training centre at Okhla has been completed; and

(b) whether the machinery given by West Germany has been installed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). All the buildings except the Hostel and the Canteen are expected to be ready by the end of the year. The machinery and equipment will also be installed by this time.

Rajkot Training Centre

545. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajkot training centre has been started;

(b) if so, the total number of candidates admitted so far; and

(c) the total amount of foreign assistance received so far for this centre?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 118.

(c) The cost of machinery and equipment received for the centre upto October, 1960 from the Technical Co-operation Mission of the U.S.A. is $395,423·14 (approx. Rs. 19,25,711). Three out of seven technical experts to be provided by the Technical Co-operation Mission, are in position.

Prototype Training-*cum*-Production Centres at Howrah and Guindy

546. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the progress made so far regarding the establishment of Prototype Training-*cum*-Production Centres at Howrah and Guindy?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Howrah Centre

An Indo-Japanese Prototype Production and Training Centre is being established at Howrah in collaboration with the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government are supplying machinery and equipment along with the teaching and technical staff. The progress made in establishing the Centre is as follows:—

(a) A Director of the Centre has been appointed and the office is functioning since 8th August, 1960.

(b) The land for the Centre has been taken possession of. Tenders for the buildings have been invited and the construction of the main workshops will be over by 1st October, 1961.

(c) The first shipment of machinery is likely to arrive by the end of November, 1960 from Japan.

(d) The training programme of the Centre is likely to start from April, 1961 when a part of the building will be ready.

Guindy Centre

Negotiations are still in progress regarding the details of this Centre. A French delegation is now in India in this connection.

Incentive Bonus Scheme in Government Presses

547. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 145 on the 4th August, 1960 and state:

(a) from which date the Incentive Bonus Scheme was introduced in the Government of India Press, New Delhi on an experimental basis; and

(b) how it is working?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) 1st December, 1958.

(b) The basic idea of the experimental working of the Incentive Bonus Scheme was to educate the minds of the workers in regard to the norms of output for various operations in the productive branches of the Press. Although the scheme contains provision for deduction for short out-turns, no deductions have been made so far, in order to give sufficient time to the workers to get used to the concept of prescribed out-turns. It is proposed to enforce deduction from the 1st December, 1960 and only thereafter an assessment of the result could be made in tangible terms.

Accidents in Industries

548. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of accidents in industries is on increase;

(b) if so, the figures of the accidents during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 so far;

(c) the reasons attributed to this increase of accidents in the industries; and

(d) how many managers of the industries have been convicted for ill-management of the machinery and bad house-keeping?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Complete figures of accidents for the years 1959 and 1960 are not yet available. It is, therefore, not possible to state whether these are on the increase.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 1958—393*.

1959—419*.

1950 (Upto 30-9-1960)—189*.

(*Information pertains to only 13 States and Centrally administered areas).

रोजगार दफ्तरों में पंजीबद्ध व्यक्ति

५५०. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :

क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में राज्यानुसार कितने रोजगार चाहने वाले शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने अपने नाम रोजगार दफ्तरों में दर्ज करवा रखे थे;

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से ३० जून, १९६० तक की अवधि में राज्यानुसार कितने शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को काम दिलाया गया; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या का अनुमान लगाया है जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में बेरोजगार रहेंगे ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ९०]**

Handloom Fabrics

551. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States and Union territories have introduced Quality Marking Scheme with regard to Handloom fabrics;

(b) the quantity and value of handlooms quality-marked in the aforesaid territories during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(c) whether the scheme has resulted in larger sale of fabrics in foreign markets; and

(d) if so, the progressive increase in sales?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A scheme for inspection and marking of handloom fabrics with assistance from the Cess Fund is implemented by the following States:

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) The quantity and value of handloom fabrics quality-marked in the above States during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are not available. Quantity of Handloom Cloth Quality-Marked during the year 1959-60 as reported by the State Governments is as follows:—

Name of State	Quantity inspected and marked during 1959-60 (Figures in thousand, yards)
Bombay	284
Kerala	546
Madhya Pradesh	295 (Relate to 9 months)
Madras	633
Rajasthan	363 (Relate to 3 months)
Orissa	770 (Relate to 9 months)
Uttar Pradesh	2345
West Bengal	881

(The value of the above goods is not known).

(c) The object of the scheme is to ensure that standard goods are produced for internal consumption.

(d) Does not arise.

Membership of Commonwealth and U.N.O.

552. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which have been admitted to membership of Commonwealth and United Nations Organisation in the year 1960;

(b) whether according to their constitution the newly admitted members of Commonwealth possess full and sovereign equality with U.K.;

(c) if not the limitations and reasons therefor;

(d) whether the newly admitted member countries to U.N.O. from Africa have all achieved complete sovereignty and independence in accordance with Article 2 of U.N. Charter; and

(e) if not, whether India raised the question in U.N.O.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Nigeria has been admitted to the membership both of the Commonwealth and the United Nations and the following 16 countries have been admitted to the United Nations during 1960:

(1) Cyprus, (2) Cameroon, (3) Togoland, (4) Malagasy Republic, (5) Niger, (6) Upper Volta, (7) Congo (Brazzaville), (8) Congo (Leopoldville), (9) Chad, (10) Somalia, (11) Ivory Coast, (12) Central African Republic, (13) Gabon, (14) Dahomey, (15) Mali Republic and (16) Senegal.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Tractors

553. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the types of tractors to be manufactured by David Brown/Mahindra Tractors Private Limited of Bombay;

(b) the capacity of the factory and progressive targets of the manufacture of different types of tractors; and

(c) what will be the percentage of components of Indian parts progressively in the coming years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). M/s. David Brown Mahindra Tractors Private Limited, Bombay, are licensed under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of 3,500 tractors per annum of three different ranges varying from 12 D.B.H.P. to 35 D.B.H.P. and above. The Indian party are still negotiating with their foreign collaborators regarding location and types of tractors to be manufactured.

U.N. Force

554. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Shanker Lal:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the formation of a permanent U.N. Force under consideration of U.N.O. at present; and

(b) the nature of the proposal and its implications?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There is no such proposal, but some reference to this has occasionally been made.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Films to Pakistan

555. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian films are not being exported to Pakistan in large numbers as before; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Export of films to Pakistan during January-August 1960 have been larger than the exports in the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Does not arise.

Dandakaranya Scheme

556. **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any meeting of Dandakaranya Development Authority in September and October, 1960;

(b) if so, what were the important decisions taken in those meetings;

(c) whether any priority was given to any work connected with rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, what are these works?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes. The 16th meeting of the Dandakaranya Development Authority was held on the 7th and 8th September, 1960 and the 17th meeting of the Authority was held on the 12th, 13th and 14th October, 1960.

(b) to (d). As directed by the Speaker, it is proposed to circulate a Progress Report on the Project within a week.

Explosion in Gaya

557. Shri Subiman Ghose:. Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any explosion took place on the 2nd October, 1960 or near about that time at Gaya (Bihar);

(b) if so, the number of deaths and injured and the cause of explosion;

(c) whether an explosion took place in the same area last year also; and

(d) what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Two persons died and one was injured.

According to the preliminary report received from the Inspector of Explosives, the explosion occurred while the lid of a wooden case containing 25 lbs. of chinese crackers prepared with a sensitive prohibited chlorate composition was being secured with nails by hammering. In the process the sensitive mixture was ignited which set fire to the clothes of three labourers packing the fireworks.

(c) According to the information available, no explosion involving 'explosives' occurred last year in that area.

(d) A Magisterial enquiry under Section 9(i) of the Indian Explosives Act has been initiated by the District Authorities on the 7th October, 1960 and is in progress. Further action will be taken by the State Government on the basis of the findings of the Magisterial enquiry.

Licences for New Industries

558. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences issued by the Central Government so far for starting new industries since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of licences issued for starting industries in Kerala during this period;

(c) whether all these licences have been used and industries started accordingly; and

(d) if not, the number of unused licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) 20.

(c) and (d). None of the licences granted for Kerala State have been revoked. In all these cases the individual undertakings concerned have either been already established or are in the process of being established.

Urea Formaldehyde

559. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of urea formaldehyde resins imported annually and the value thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to manufacture these resins in the country; and

(c) if so, the main details of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Following are the details of imports of Urea Formaldehyde Resins during the years 1957 to 1960 (January—July only).

Year	Quantity (Tons)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1957	997	18·84
1958	651.85	12.52
1959	1573	28.84
1960	863	17.2

(Jan.—July)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Eight schemes have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in different parts of the country for the manufacture of Urea Formaldehyde Resins, mainly used by the Plywood, Paint and Textile Industries, for an aggregate capacity of approximately 6,000 tons per annum. A few units have already gone into production and the rest of the schemes are under implementation. At present, both the raw materials required, namely Urea and Formaldehyde are being mainly imported. The possibility of using indigenous Urea is being examined and Formaldehyde may be manufactured within the country by the end of the next year. Raw material imports may then be considerably reduced.

Rupee Payment Agreements

560. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the countries with which the Government of India has concluded rupee payment agreement; and

(b) what are the imports and exports with each of these countries during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The names of the countries with which the Government of India have concluded rupee payment agreements and the statistics of India's imports from, and exports to, each of these countries for the calendar year 1959 and for January-June, 1960 are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 91]. Statistics for the financial year 1959-60 are not readily available.

The State Trading Corporation has, in addition, rupee payment agreements with official trade organizations in North Korea and Tunisia.

Uranium

561. { Shri Goray: / Kumari M. Vedakumari:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany has developed a method of producing cheap uranium; and

(b) whether our Atomic Energy Commission is trying to obtain the know-how of this process from the West German atomic scientists?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Reports have appeared in the press that West Germany has developed a method of enriching uranium by using a centrifuge for the

separation of the isotopes of uranium, resulting in the enrichment of uranium 235.

(b) The newspaper reports also said that as enriched uranium can be used for the manufacture of atomic weapons, the process would be kept secret and not divulged to other countries. However, technical papers on the theory of the method were presented at the United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva in 1958.

Import of Rubber Tyres

562. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total number of rubber tyres imported by the State Trading Corporation upto the middle of October, 1960; and

(b) the distribution arrangements made by the State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Upto the middle of October, 1960 the State Trading Corporation imported 25,315 sets of tyres and tubes against the total quantity of 60,241 sets contracted for.

(b) Tyres and tubes are distributed by the State Trading Corporation through their distributors who are agents to foreign suppliers, directly to actual owners of vehicles on "first come first served" basis subject to their producing an ownership certificate from the concerned Regional Transport Authority. Certain priority is given to public sector requirements and the requirements of vehicles engaged in the transportation of ores for export purposes.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सदस्यता

५६३. **श्री डामर** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी देश को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य बनाने की कसौटी क्या है; और

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य बनने के लिये एक नये राष्ट्र को किस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर के अनुच्छेद ४, पैरा (१) के अनुसार ऐसे सभी शान्ति प्रेमी राज्य संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्य बन सकते हैं जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र चार्टर में दी गई जिम्मेदारियों को स्वीकार करते हों और जो उस संस्था की राय में उन जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के लिये तैयार हों और उन्हें निभा सकते हों।

(ख) चार्टर के अनुच्छेद ४, पैरा (२) के अन्तर्गत, किसी राज्य को संयुक्त राष्ट्र का सदस्य बनने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सुरक्षा परिषद् के ७ सदस्यों के वोट (इसमें पांचों स्थायी सदस्यों का सहमति सूचक वोट भी शामिल है) और महासभा के सदस्यों का बहुमत उसके पक्ष में हो।

राजनयिक सम्बन्ध

५६४. **श्री डामर** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्र देशों के बीच किस कसौटी और आधार पर परस्पर राजनयिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) किन-किन देशों में भूतपूर्व भारतीय राज्यों के शासक और उनके परिवार के सदस्य राजदूत अथवा उच्च आयुक्त नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) राजनयिक सम्बन्ध कई प्रकार के होते हैं, राजनीतिक, व्यापारिक, सांस्कृतिक और कौंसली। आम तौर पर, स्वाधीन देशों के बीच राजनीति की दृष्टि से राजनयिक सम्बन्ध किये जाते हैं और सहूलियत के लिहाज से मिशन स्थापित किये जाते हैं।

(ख) चिली, कम्बोडिया।

Supply of Powerlooms to Weavers in Punjab

565. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision had been taken by the Governments of India and Punjab to supply powerlooms to weavers;

(b) if so, the number of weavers in Punjab who have been given powerlooms so far; and

(c) the number of weavers who would be supplied powerlooms during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 456 handlooms were converted into powerlooms by co-operative societies|individuals.

(c) 252 powerlooms are proposed to be converted in 1961-62 by 63 co-operative societies.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi

566. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 649 on the 22nd August, 1960 and state the time by which the production of a full length film on Mahatma Gandhi will be completed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Work on the production of the film is progressing but it is likely to take some time before finalisation.

Fertilizers from Italy

567. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has entered into a barter agreement with a firm in Italy for importing fertilizers into this country; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the particulars of the commodities to be exported in exchange for the fertilizers?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation have been negotiating with an Italian firm for the import of fertilisers, and other commodities in exchange for Indian goods. The arrangements have not yet been finalised. Meanwhile, some quantities of fertilizers have been imported on an *ad hoc* basis and exports of Indian goods in exchange are in process of being made.

भूदान आन्दोलन

५६८. **श्री डामर** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आचार्य विनोबा भावे के भूदान आन्दोलन के आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य में सरकार ने कितने एकड़ भूमि दान की है; और

(ख) विभिन्न व्यक्तियों ने अब तक इस आन्दोलन के लिये कितने एकड़ भूमि दान की है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र) (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) अखिल सर्व सेवा संघ द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार अगस्त, १९६० तक ४४,११,१९१ एकड़ भूमि भूदान के अन्तर्गत मिली है ।

Vitamin-A

569. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued an industrial licence to any

firm for manufacture of vitamin 'A' from lemon-grass oil;

(b) if so, which is the firm and what is the proposed location of the factory; and

(c) when is the production likely to start?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1606 on the 16th December, 1958, Messrs. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Privte Ltd. and Messrs. Roche Products Private Ltd. of Bombay have been granted industrial licence for the manufacture of Vitamin A based on lemon grass oil.

The factories are located in Thana District in Maharashtra State.

Production has already commenced from imported intermediates. Production starting from lemon grass oil is expected to commence in the middle of 1961.

Employment Committees

570. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have advised the States to remodel and reconstitute the employment committees down to district level;

(b) if so, whether the direction has been implemented in any State; and

(c) if so, in which State?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have remodelled both State Employment Advisory Committees and District Employment Advisory Committees. Bihar, Kerala, U.P., Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have remodelled the State Employment Advisory Committees.

Manufacture of Flanges

571. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (g) and (h) of Unstarred Question No. 1182 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any arrangement has since been made for the availability of the special type of steel for manufacture of flanges in required quantities;

(b) if reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether any import of 'flange' has been or is being allowed after the special type of steel has been made available;

(c) if reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reason therefor, and what is the total quantity of 'flange' allowed to be imported after the special type of steel has been made available; and

(d) the quota, period-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since M|s Indian Die Casting Co., the only firm in production at present could not meet the indigenous demand, import of flanges has been permitted. The imports of flanges permitted during licensing periods April, 1960 to March, 1961 is Rs. 4,48,210.

(d) April-September, 1959 (Six monthly period): C.I.F. Value Rs. 93,818; October '59—March '60 (Six monthly period): C.I.F. Value Rs. 1,89,605; April '60—March '61 (Annual period): Rs. 4,48,210.

Disbursement of Pay of Work-charged Staff

572. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Engineers and Section Officers of the Central

Public Works Department are authorised to disburse the pay of the work-charged staff in Delhi;

(b) if not, whether these officers actually disburse the pay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Assistant Engineers are authorised to disburse the pay of work-charged staff.

(b) and (c). Sometimes Section Officers assist the Assistant Engineers in the actual disbursement of pay, as the number of work-charged staff is fairly large. The responsibility, however, rests entirely with the Assistant Engineers.

Ball-point Pens and Pencils

573. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether ball-point pens (pencils) and refills are imported;

(b) if so, what is the value of imports, year-wise, since 1957; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a factory to manufacture ball-point pens and refills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Small quantities of inkless fountain pens and pseudo-pencils were allowed to be imported upto the end of December, 1956, whereafter the imports were not allowed. The import of refills was allowed upto the end of June, 1957, whereafter it was disallowed.

(b) The import figures for ball-point pencils are as follows. Separate figures for refills are not available. It may be explained that, although imports of ball-point pencils were not permissible after the 31st December, 1956, the import figures below relate either to late adjustments of bills of entry in the books of the Collectors of Customs and are, for that reason, a case of late statistical reporting or to such imports as might have been made under one of the exceptions enumerated in clause 11 of the Import Control Order No. 17|55, dated the 7th December, 1955.

Year	*Value (in '000' of* RS.)
1957	75
1958	2
1959	19
1960 (Jan.—July).	1

(c) No, Sir.

Oil from Cuminseeds

574. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil is extracted from Cuminseeds (Jira) in any foreign country;

(b) if so, for what purpose it is used and what is the current price of jira oil per pound in that country;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a plant to extract oil from Jira in the country; and

(d) whether jira oil is imported and if so, the foreign exchange involved therein annually?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil of Cuminseed has a carminative action. It is used chiefly in Veterinary medicine. Current price of the oil is not available.

(c) There is no proposal for the present.

(d) Small quantities might be imported but exact statistics are not readily available.

Texas International Fair

575. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian Pavilion at the Texas International Trade Fair held in Dallas has been given an award for

the most beautiful display of national products?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Yes, Sir. The prize was awarded to the Indian Pavilion jointly by the World Trade Committee, Dallas, the Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, the Council on World Affairs Dallas, the Export Import Club, and the Dallas Consular Corps.

Handloom and Powerlooms

576. **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri M. M. Gandhi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handlooms State-wise; and

(b) the number of powerlooms state-wise?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Two statements showing the registered handlooms, and cotton powerlooms outside the mill sector are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 92].

Building activities in New Delhi

577. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a scheme for erecting new buildings in the areas lying between Reading Road, Punchkuin Road, Connaught Place and Irwin Road; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The houses in the area lying between Reading Road, Punchquin Road, Irwin Road and Park Street have outlived their lives. For their replacement and for more intensive utilisation of the valuable land, it is proposed to redevelop the area. The redevelopment plans have not yet been finalised.

Vespa Scooters

579. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1961 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the price of Vespa Scooter has since been finally fixed;

(b) if so, what is the price fixed;

(c) whether it is less than the provisional price which was subject to Government approval; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken or proposed to be taken to refund the amount to those who have already purchased the scooters at provisional price?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The provisional price of Vespa Scooters as charged by the manufacturers has been noted by Government as reasonable. However at the instance of Government Messrs Bajaj Auto Private Limited have agreed to consider reduction in price and to give effect to this reduction shortly.

Government Quarters

580. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Government quarters which have been constructed but not yet allotted in any locality;

(b) if so, what is their number and classification, where are they located and what are the reasons for not allotting them so far; and

(c) what is the loss incurred by Government by way of rents etc. for non-allotment of the built-up quarters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No

quarters which have been completed in all respects and are ready for occupation are lying unallotted.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Out of Turn Accommodation

581. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during the months of August and September, 1960 for allotment of out-of-turn accommodation;

(b) how many of them have been accepted|rejected; and

(c) how many of them have been allotted Government accommodation by now and how many are on the waiting list?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 232 applications were received in August, 1960 and 183 in September, 1960.

(b) 197 of these applications were accepted and 187 rejected. The remaining 31 are under consideration.

(c) Twelve of them have been allotted Government accommodation and the remaining 185 are still on the waiting list.

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12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

DERAILMENT OF PATROL TRAIN

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion which reads as folows:

"Immediate need to discuss the explosion on rail track at midnight on 20th November, 1960 between Jakolari and Sarna resulting in derailment of a patrol train. As this is the third incident and apparently a case of sabotage immediate discussion is needed."

I would not have brought this motion before the House as normally the hon. Minister reports to the House about serious accidents that occur from time to time and he has agreed to do so. But there is a reference here about this accident being the third. What is the position?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have also sent a calling attention notice, Sir. It is in my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: I do not read out the names of all the persons wanting some information. I have read out the substance. The hon. Minister will tell us what the position is.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The previous two explosions were discussed in the House and questions about them have already been answered.

At about 20.35 hours on 20-11-1960, while patrol train was running between Jakolari and Sarna stations on Amritsar—Pathankot section of Northern Railway, a loud explosion was heard at KM 95|13-14 and it was found that the track had been badly damaged. Patrol train consisting of engine and brake van on either side was completely derailed. One R.P.F. Sainik in the brake van received slight injuries due to breakage of window glass.

Patrol train and track were not disturbed. Military personnel reached the site of the explosion and are patrolling the track between Dinanagar Jakolari Sarna stations.

Four rails were badly damaged for a length of 160 feet: 68 sleepers were also damaged. The inspection of the site by the Civil, Police, Intelligence and Military Officers was completed and the patrol train was re-railed at 16:50 hours on 21-11-1960. Through communication on Amritsar Pathankot section was restored at 17.15 hours on the same day.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): That is the information that has appeared in the Press also. We want something more. How did it occur? There were previously two explosions on the same line.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members are anxious to know the cause of the explosion. Is it due to sabotage or some such thing?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We are not at present in a position to say that. But it can be presumed, looking to the previous cases, that it may be a case of sabotage. But we have not got any more information than what the hon. Deputy Minister read out at present. But I may assure the House that with the assistance of the State Government and the Armed Personnel there, a thorough investigation wil be made and whatever precautionary measures are necessary will be taken.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): How can we feel secure? This is the third explosion and the Minister comes and says that every effort will be made. What steps were taken to avoid this in view of the fact that there were already two explosions?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister admits that there have been two such explosions and questions have been answered here. What steps have been taken to investigate whether they have been due to sabotage? What steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such an accident? That is the object of the question.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps the details have been given in this House . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is there no rule to be observed in this House? Hon. Members will kindly remain patient.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Quite a number of questions were put in this House by the hon. Members and answers were given. I am speaking from memory. Some arrests were made but for lack of enough material prosecution could not be launched . . (*Interruptions*). As a precaution we decided to have permanent patrolling in that area. More than that I am not in a position to say.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more to be done. Questions are being put here as if it is only the hon. Minister who is responsible out of the 40 crores alive in this country. If any person goes and sabotages some thing, is it none of the business of the trade unions and others who are employed there to prevent such things? Is it not the duty of the general public also to bring it to the notice of the Minister to help him apprehend such people? The police will take up the investigation and then the court must be satisfied thoroughly before anybody can be convicted. We function in a frame of law which will allow 99 persons to go unconvinced rather than sending one honest man to jail. So, they must also be vigilant and help the hon. Minister to know these things . . . (*Interruptions*). Nothing takes place, except in a forest, without any other man knowing these things. Every incident is normally known to many people. Therefore, the hon. Members also, through their various trade unions and other organisations, should try to gather information and pass it on to the hon. Minister. I would only remained hon. Members about their duty and responsibility to the country and the State. They must as far as possible see to it that this kind of sabotage does not take place. Whoever might be the Railway Minister for the time being, the country as a whole loses. Therefore, tabling a question or an adjournment motion alone is not the duty of any hon. Member. Whoever comes from those parts must go round, try to investigate and try to help in this matter. I disallow this adjournment motion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, could we have an assurance from the hon. Minister? Two such cases occurred previously. The hon. Minister said that nothing has been done. May we have an assurance that something will be done in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: He has done his best.

ALLEGED SERIOUS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT OVER THE BERU BARI ISSUE.

Mr. Speaker: I have received another adjournment motion which says:

> "Immediate need to discuss the serious difference between the Centre and West Bengal Government over the Beru Bari issue. An immediate clarification is needed to remove the confusion created in the public mind by the statement of the Chief Minister, West Bengal in the Assembly on 21st November, 1960."

We are also interested in Beru Bari. May I know what exactly the situation is?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The situation, Sir, is this, that in accordance with the agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the Pakistan Government it is proposed to bring a legislative measure before this House when we can consider it fully. It has been and it is our intention to bring it in the course of this session. But I do not quite guarantee that. It is conceivable that it may go on to the next session, perhaps, but at present it is our intention, if possible, to bring it in this session.

Only yesterday I received a letter from the Chief Minister of Bengal. We are examining it and we shall send, I hope, an adequate reply in the course of a day or two.

What is referred to in this motion is something about serious differences of opinion between the Chief Minister and the Centre. I do not know there is any serious difference of opinion. From the newspapers report it appears that he said that such a measure should have the approval of the West Bengal Assembly. I do not think he is quite correct in saying that. There are two or three ways of references being made to an Assembly. One is more or less for information, the other is for their comments etc., and they may make suggestions, but approval in such matters is not constitutionally required. It is the Parliament that decides. As a matter of fact, these two Bills were sent to the three State Assemblies concerned—West Bengal, Assam and Punjab. The Punjab and Assam Assemblies have informed us that they concur. So I realise, of course, that there is some feeling in this matter in West Bengal. I thoroughly appreciate that. But the position is, as I have stated. Sir, there is no difference of opinion, I think and there can be none about the legal aspect of it.

Some Hon. Members —*rose*

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, if I remember aright, when the question of legislative action to be taken in regard to the transfer of Beru Bari and Cooch Behar enclaves was referred to it, the Supreme Court suggested two ways, either to amend article 1 of the Constitution under article 368 or to amend article 3 and then to bring legislation for the required transfer under the amended article 3. May I ask which of these proposals of the Supreme Court is under consideration of the Government, what are their intentions and whether they intend to proceed with the Bill during this session?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I remember, Sir, the Supreme Court mentioned three possible ways of approach. Naturally, we are bound by the Supreme Court's advice in this matter. After considering it fully we thought that the most feasible would be one of these ways which were suggested and we accepted it. I do not know how to describe it without the

papers of the Supreme Court before me, but we are following the Supreme Court's advice in making a choice out of the two or three ways that were suggested.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Have they finalised their proposals? The Prime Minister said that the Supreme Court suggested two or three ways for doing this thing. Which particular way is being considered by them or which particular measure do they want to bring forward here?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It will come before the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I would like to give more precise information, but I have not got the papers before me. But the Supreme Court suggested, apart from the one which the hon. Member suggested about changing the article which seems cumbrous and too complicated a thing to do, to amend the Schedules attached to the Constitution.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I have here a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whatever step is taken, unilaterally this House cannot do anything so far as boundaries are concerned. In the preliminary stage the President proposes. Thereafter he must consult under article 3 of the Constitution the States Assemblies concerned. There are representatives in the Assemblies who will take all these matters into consideration. At present, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, he has received a letter and they are trying to discuss this matter to settle whatever differences there may be. Therefore, this is not a matter which can be disposed of in an adjournment motion.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, so far as the merits of the question go I have nothing to say, but so far as the legal position goes reference has to be made under article 3 with regard to proposals which add to, or take away something from, the territory of a State. But where action is taken under article 347 for modifying or adjusting the boundaries of any State, no reference to any State is necessary; this can be done by the Parliament directly. The Central Government may refer the matter to the State Government but it is not obligatory and it is not to be discussed. The Bill is not to be discussed there. In the case of provisions under article 3 the procedure is different, but where action is taken under article 347 or 348 I do not exactly remember . . .

An Hon. Member: Article 368.

Shri G. B. Pant: Whatever it be, no reference to the State legislature is called for.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: When the matter comes up let us discuss. We are not discussing this matter now. The adjournment motion is based upon news appearing in the newspapers regarding what the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has said. The hon. Prime Minister has said that he has received a letter and he is considering how far any points that have been raised can be settled. In view of that we are not in a position to say now what exactly is going to happen. Let us wait and see. Nothing will happen without the knowledge of this House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, it was said that we were to take up this Bill during this session. Now the Chief Minister of West Bengal has said that the Bill may not be taken up during this session. The Prime Minister also has indicated that the Bill may be postponed to the next session. May we now know categorically whether the Bill is being postponed to the next session?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It seems the hon. Member does not want

[Mr. Speaker]

the Bill at all. If the matter is settled tomorrow there is nothing preventing the Government from bringing forward a Bill. All that the hon. Members can be anxious about is with regard to the time. They can ask me to give sufficient time for this big or controversial Bill. They can ask me to give three or four days and allow them to speak. I shall always bear this in mind and shall never hustle through any matter in this Parliament.

So, I do not give my consent to the adjournment motion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Just one point.

Mr. Speaker: No. no. I have allowed him sufficient time.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): So, you have ruled that the adjournment motion is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am not giving my consent to it. I do not say that it is out of order or in order.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY IN SOME STATES

Mr. Speaker: Then, Shri B. C. Kamble has tabled another adjournment motion. The subject relates to the States and we have no jurisdiction. The motion says:

> "The failure of the Constitutional machinery, in that the State of West Bengal and the State of Punjab have failed to take action under the law of the land for cognizable offences reported to have been committed by Shri Mazumdar, M.L.A. of the West Bengal and Shri Krishan Bhat and Shri Kameshwar Pandit for reported treasonable activity and anti-Indian propaganda, as named by Prime Minister yesterday, the 21st November, 1960, in Lok Sabha about which the Prime Minister appears *prima facie* to be satisfied."

Of course, the hon. Member is very anxious about it because this relates to border incidents. From time to time questions have been asked on the floor of the House and a large portion of our border has been occupied. Under these circumstances, I can easily appreciate the fear and the responsibility of Parliament. But the hon. Prime Minister said yesterday that this has nothing to do with the border. Let us hear the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I mean to say is, this particular thing is not directly concerned with any foreigner. These are some Indian nationals who have carried on some propaganda in our territory, and no doubt, as I said yesterday, the State Governments concerned will deal with the matter as they think best.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the position. The Centre also is interested in this matter because it relates to the border, and the hon. Member feels that if adequate steps are not taken by the State Governments.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who is to judge the adequate steps? Surely, this House is not going to consider somebody's speech on a certain occasion and decide as to what steps should be taken. I was rather reluctant to mention the names or read them out, but the hon. Member opposite wanted us to mention them and all these kinds of things are frequently being brought to our notice; either the State Governments know about it or we bring such things to their notice. We are certainly very such concerned about them and we may come to this House at a later stage possibly for some special legislation to deal with these matters. It has to be considered from the legal point of view. There are many things which are very undesirable and yet which may not be proceeded against from the legal point of view. All these matters have to be considered.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): May I say a few words, Sir? The fact that the Prime Minister makes a reference to some persons and makes a statement saying that these are treasonable activities and anti-Indian propaganda which are being carried on, means that the Prime Minister himself is *prima facie* satisfied with regard to the alleged activities of these persons. Also, under the existing law of this, land, if the States concerned—West Bengal and Punjab—take recourse to law, then I am quite sure and certain that these persons could be dealt with. The position is this.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow further arguments. I have heard the hon. Member sufficiently. Essentially—and it is common knowledge—so far as our own nationals are concerned, it is particularly a State subject, since it relates to law and order. But, if it exceeds that, and there is danger to the State, then the Prime Minister has said that they are trying to devise ways and means as to how they could prevent other persons from carrying on such activities. Now, under the law, as it exists, if there is provision, certainly that provision would be taken advantage of. The matter is being considered. The matter has been brought to the notice of the House and the hon. Prime Minister is fully aware of it, and therefore, no further action is necessary at present. I do not give my consent to this adjournment motion.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1106 dated the 24th September, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2450/60].

Daily Newspaper (Price and Page Order

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): On behalf of Dr. Keskar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1250 dated the 24th October, 1960, issued under Section 3 of the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2451/60.]

Annual Report of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1959-60, along with the Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government of the working of the above Company for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2452/60].

Conclusion of Industrial Committee on Cement

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Summary of main conclusions of the Third Session of the Industrial Committee on Cement held at New Delhi on the 2nd August, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2453/60].

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1961, *vice* Shri Dinesh Singh resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1961, *vice* Shri Dinesh Singh resigned."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1961, *vice* late Shri Feroze Gandhi."

Mr. Speaker: Sir, (Laughter)—I am sorry. Before I placed the motion before the House, I put myself in the position of an hon. Member of the House. I thought the hon. Member Shri Barman would say a few words regarding the work that was done by Shri Feroze Gandhi. Being under the rules in charge of all these Committees, I had occasion to give them advice from time to time and we were all exceedingly satisfied with the enormous work and the hard work that the late Shri Feroze Gandhi brought to bear upon the matters relating to this Committee. Now, we are proceeding to elect a Member to fill his place.

Shri Barman: It is with a feeling of remorse and regret that I moved this motion before the House. The late Shri Feroze Gandhi was elected to this Committee last year and during this short space of time, he rendered such admirable service to the functions of this Committee that I express my sorrow and regret that we have lost such a valuable colleague. He was one of the prominent Members of this House and when he was elected to this Committee—the Committee on Public Accounts—we expected that he would be very much useful to the Committee, to the House and to the country—as indeed he was—regarding the examination of the accounts of this country. On behalf of the Members of the Public Accounts Committee, I very much regret that we have lost such a valuable colleague.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of the Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1961, *vice* late Shri Feroze Gandhi."

The motion was adopted.

11·19 hrs.

RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957.

Some Hon. Members: The Finance Minister himself is here.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Ministers can distribute the work among themselves. Under the rules, hon. Members will see that if a notice has been tabled in the name of one Minister, any other Minister may rise in his seat and move it. For the purpose of debate here and for noting the proceedings properly, I wanted them to say "On behalf of so and so, so and so." The rules do not require that any Minister who is in charge of the same portfolio should get up and say, "On behalf of so and so, I move." It is not necessary, unless another Minister who is in charge of another portfolio presents the Bill or moves the motion. If perchance, the concerned Minister—the Finance Minister or the Revenue Minister—is not here, and another Minister moves the same thing, the record will show that notwithstanding the fact that he is not here, he continues to be here! It is only to avoid that, that I have said that they may add, "On behalf of so and so." Otherwise, the rules do not require it. (*Interruptions*). Hon. Members must wait until they become Ministers.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce† the Bill.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nanda: I introduce the Bill.

11·22 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st November, 1960."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st November, 1960."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely:—

"Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1960 be increased from '5 hours' to '15 hours'.

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*Published in the Gazettee of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 22-11-60.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

When this Bill was originally debated in 1950, I am told that there was no time-limit on the speeches. The Bill is a very important one and the feelings which are prevalent in the country against the Bill have to be given expression to here in the House. For that, I feel 5 hours which are allotted will not be enough. I also plead that when this Bill is discussed in the House, you may be pleased to remove the time-limit on the speeches. At least the various spokesmen of the parties who are interested in this may be allowed to speak without any time-limit. It is not possible to finish this Bill within 5 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have also tabled the same amendment.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): It is a joint amendment. We are also a party to this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: One person has spoken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why we have suggested 15 hours is, under the Preventive Detention Act, a man can be detained not for a day, a week or a month, but for years. So, why should there be restriction on the speeches?

Shri Vajpayee: When Government want power to detain citizens, they should not grudge more time for the Members for debating the Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as my memory goes, not more than 5 hours were taken by this House. We have taken all this into consideration. You were presiding there and all the parties were represented and we have come to that conclusion unanimously. There is no reason why we should extend the time now.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that the representatives of the various groups attend the Business Advisory Committee meeting. It is not by majority vote that matters are decided there, but as far as possible unanimity is sought to be achieved. I shall do this. Under the rules, the Speaker or whoever is the Presiding Officer can extend the time by one hour.

Regarding Shri Braj Raj Singh's suggestions, he may not be called first. There are other leaders of bigger groups. If they take away all the 5 hours, I do not know if his suggestion will be worth considering; I must spare some time for him also. Therefore, the usual time-limit of half an hour to leaders of major groups, 20 minutes to the leaders of other groups and 15 minutes to the other Members will be allowed. I shall not avoid any discussion when any hon. Member is making good points. I think it is unnecessary to pursue this matter. If he wants me to put this amendment to the vote of the House, I shall do so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the intention.

Mr. Speaker: I have agreed to giving one hour more. Originally the Minister suggested only 3 hours. We raised it from 3 to 5 hours. I now say I will increase it by one hour if necessary. I think hon. Members must be satisfied. (*Interruptions*). Shall I put the amendment to the House?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We do not want that . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: All right; the amendment is not pressed.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That provision of extending the time by 1 hour is already there. I wanted to clarify that the representative of my party who was on the Business Advisory Committee is still detained in Manipur at Imphal. He is not represented there.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st November, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

12·36 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the international situation, with particular reference to the matters that have come up before the United Nations General Assembly in its *current session, be taken into consideration."

At the beginning of this session of Parliament, a very large number of questions were sent to me relating to my visit to New York for the purpose of attending this current session of the U.N. General Assembly. I thought that it would be more convenient to the House and more profitable to me if we could have rather a debate on this subject instead of my making just a statement on my visit there, on what I saw and did there. Therefore, in this particular debate, although there is no limit to any subject which might be mentioned—that is in your discretion—it is particularly intended, I take it, and it is so mentioned in this motion, that we should deal with the important matters that have come up in the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

When the question of my going to New York for this purpose arose, I was at first rather reluctant to do so, partly because it was not very easy for me to leave India because of the stress of work here and I was not quite convinced at the time that my going would serve any useful purpose But in the balance, I decided to go and I am glad that I did so. Indeed, soon after I got there, I realised that it was very much worth while, my visit to this session. Now looking back, I feel still more convinced that it was a right step to take for a variety of reasons.

Among those reasons are, it was helpful to have a more intimate knowledge for me of the inner working of the United Nations, something which it is difficult to get from reading reports, however full they might be, to see the various pressures and pulls at work there and the way people's minds work. Secondly, there were a large number of eminent personalities from the newly independent States of Africa and it was a privilege to meet them, to get to know them and to discuss matters with them. Thirdly, this session of the General Assembly was rather unique, because it attracted a very considerable number of heads of Governments, heads of Nations and heads of States. Naturally, when so many of these eminent persons were present there, in a sense it gave a special look to the Assembly and a special authority to the Assembly and it was a chance for meeting them and discussing matters with them.

Now, much has appeared in the public press about the proceedings and hon. Members must have noticed how often the tempers and temperatures rose rather high and from that, perhaps, to some extent, they may have even overlooked the basic issues at stake, because the public mind looks at incidents more because they stand out than the exact issues at stake. I am sure, hon. Members of this House are well acquainted with these major issues; I am referring to the general public. There were the unfortunate incidents and there was the language used which, I am glad to say, we are not used to in this House. But the fact is that this

*Fifteenth Session.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

General Assembly session was considering, and is considering, some matters of the most vital importance to the future of the world.

We have a number of our own problems, some serious, which trouble us, and yet I would venture to say that the basic problems to which I am going to refer, world problems, are far more important than any particular State's individual problems. In fact, in a larger sense, they are governed by what happens to the basic world problems.

Among the more important issues that have come up before the General Assembly of the United Nations, there have been, first of all, disarmament; secondly, the position in Africa and more specially in the Congo; thirdly, the structure of the United Nations and, fourthly, the broad question of colonialism. All these problems in a greater or lesser degree have been before us, there is nothing new in them, but at this particular juncture they came with a certain element of, well, push in them and importance and vitality which shook people's minds.

Disarmament, of course, is a matter to which we have always attached the greatest importance and on many an occasion our delegation in the United Nations, or sometimes even in this House, speaking in this House during the past few years, put forward certain proposals. Always our attempt has been, whenever we put forward such proposals, not to propose something which may be idealistically right in our opinion but rather something which fits in with the situation of the day; that is, our approach has been partly idealistic—we shall never forget that aspect,—but, nevertheless, realistic, not merely to express our views in strong language and criticise others but rather to put forward something which we think is feasible, and we have tried, therefore, to win over or to produce something which is likely to be acceptable, if not hundred per cent very largely so.

This question of disarmament was considered in its particular aspect of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass slaughter and its broader aspect too, and we have made various proposals from time to time. Now, a situation has arisen or is arising, when perhaps an even greater urgency comes into the picture for a variety of reasons. One is, if nothing effective is done in the course of the next few years—let us say, the next three or four years, I cannot fix a time limit—if nothing effective is done in regard to effective disarmament, it may be that it may become too late to deal with it, that it may become almost impossible to control the situation. So far as nuclear weapons are concerned, some kind of advance is being made almost from day to day, or from month to month, some little thing, making these weapons more powerful, more dangerous and, what is more important, easier to make, relatively easier to make. Once this spreads to many countries, it is obvious that it will become exceedingly difficult to make all of them agree or to have any effective disarmament or any effective machinery of control. Therefore, something has got to be done before we pass this point of no return in disarmament, because there might well be a point of no return when we have gone too far and atomic and nuclear bombs and the rest spread out, either by the fact that they are manufactured by all the countries or, as is often suggested, by a lavish disposal of them to other countries. Only this morning—I think it was this morning—I read in the newspapers a suggestion of the Commander of the NATO forces that the nuclear weapons should be distributed to all the NATO countries, which means quite a number. Now, I do not wish to challenge the good motives of any country, but it is obvious that if, in addition to the four countries that have some kind of nuclear weapons today, a dozen more

are added to it, the difficulty of dealing with the situation becomes infinitely greater and if, as is expected by eminent scientists, the process of manufacturing them becomes simpler and cheaper, relatively simpler and cheaper, then obviously the matter is quite out of hand. Therefore, we have to take action before we pass the point of no return and therein lies the tremendous urgency of this matter.

Also, when we talk of disarmament we have to consider two or three aspects of it. It is curious that almost all the major countries concerned, and presumably the minor countries too, have agreed broadly, and it is often forgetten what a large measure of agreement there is. Everyone agrees that we want disarmament. I believe everyone agrees; may be there is some exception on disarmament; but I would remind this House of the resolution passed by the General Assembly last year, and again another resolution this year, a little earlier, on the necessity of general and complete disarmament, passed unanimously by the the General Assembly. That is agreed to. It is also agreed that disarmament must be accompanied by effective controls. Anyhow, that would be desirable and in the state of fear and apprehension and distrust that is all the more desirable. Therefore, disarmament and control have to go together. There is a curious argument often as to which comes first and which comes second. Obviously, they have to be simultaneous. Countries are not going to agree to disarm without proper controls, and controls coming in without disarmament seems to me rather remarkable, because what does one control? It almost means that armaments may continue under some control. Surely, all that we want is full and complete disarmament and, inevitably, it can only be reached by phases; we cannot change the world overnight. While it can be reached by phases, the objective of full and complete disarmament must be kept.

In any phasing or in any steps that we might take in regard to this matter, care has to be taken that a certain balance is preserved between the rival groups of nations who fear each other because if at any time they fear that a step to be taken increases the striking force or the military force of the other group then they will hesitate. Therefore this balancing has to take place.

These are the broad major approaches to these problems and I will submit that there is a very large measure of agreement on this as there is in regard to nuclear weapons also. In spite of that, it is well known that nations argue about this subject. They go on arguing and suspecting each other of some trickery and do not come to an agreement. At present there are various resolutions before the General Assembly in regard to disarmament. Among them is a rather long resolution proposed on behalf of India. I do not propose to go into that here. But by that resolution itself India does not represent, if I may say, so, at all an idealistic approach of what we would like to be done, but a conscious, deliberate attempt to put forward something which approaches as nearly as possible the various viewpoints and brings them together. Even that resolution is not a sacred writ to us. If by some change here and there we can achieve greater success, we shall adopt it.

I shall not say much more about disarmament at this stage. But if the House so wishes, I would suggest that my colleague, the hon. Defence Minister, who has been leading our delegation in the General Assembly, might speak on this subject later in this debate and give more precise information as to how matters stand.

The second important subject I mentioned was this question of Africa. Now something has happened in Africa which is of very great importance, of course, but which might be said to be almost one of the turning points in historic processes—this emergence of a large number of countries of Africa becoming independent countries either hundred per

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cent or maybe somewhat less here and there. But I have no doubt that they will be hundred per cent later even though there might be some limitations at the present moment. In fact, excepting some areas of Africa, the first that comes to my mind is Algeria where a bitter tragic war has been going on for a long number of years. It is a tragedy of the deepest kind. Vast numbers of people have perished and yet such is the urge for freedom that they continue and I have no doubt that they will succeed in achieving it.

Then we come to those parts of Africa which are controlled by Portugal. In this present-day world whenever the question of Portugal comes up, we somehow have to move from this century to some past century in the Middle Ages. It is very difficult to discuss these matters unless one is himself capable of going back to that period two or three hundred years ago, because although it is not my purpose to interfere in any way or criticize even the ways of any Government, even the Portuguese Government in its homelands, we cannot remain silent or look on when something happens in their colonial domain. It is a curious thing to remember now that with these changes that have taken place in regard to colonial territories in Africa and elsewhere, I am not quite sure but probably, today Portugal is the greatest colonial power in the world. (*Some Hon. Members*: Shame shame). It is a remarkable fact. Its colonies which are called provinces of Portugal live in a state of darkness where light does not come at all. We know little about them except some news that escapes. They refuse to submit reports to the United Nations as they ought to as the United Nations has demanded. There is, of course, our own little territory of Goa, a part of India. There are a few other cases in the world where colonies function in a hundred per cent. way, Some may be in a somewhat lesser degree. On colonialism I was dealing with Africa first; I will come to the general question of colonialism later.

In Africa remarkable changes have taken place. Broadly speaking, one may look at these changes. There are the changes which have taken place or are likely to take place in a year or two of the territories which are British colonies. Some kind of timetable has been laid down and we hope that it will be adhered to. Then there are the areas which were under French dominion—quite a number of small and big countries—and some of them belong after independence to what is called the French Community. That is entirely for them to decide.

Then there is this vast area, the Congo. It has occupied so much of our attention. It presents extraordinarily difficult problems. And yet, in spite of the complexity of these problems, one can disentangle them and look at the basic features of the Congo. The first thing that strikes one is the extraordinary state of the Congo when the colonising country, namely, Belgium left it or apparently left it. Here was a country which just has a total absence—total perhaps is not scientifically an accurate word—of any trained personnel in the country apart from Belgians for every kind of work and everything. Normally this should have created a difficult situation. It did. Even supplying those trained persons to them would have meant tremendous strain on the resources of any country or many countries taken together. No other problem, of course, is there. The United Nations was asked to help. They undertook to help. Quite rightly.

I want to make it quite clear that I think it was a right step for the United Nations to take. Having taken it, they have to go through it because the only alternative to that would be that vacuum being filled by others in an undesirable way. One could not have left that. The only alternative

was, maybe, internal civil wars and tribal wars egged on by outside agencies chiefly: outside agencies and countries interfering. There was no way out except for the United Nations to go there and take charge of the situation—take charge not in the sense of becoming a ruling authority and converting it into a kind of trust territory, but to give it a proper foundation and base on which to function.

13 hrs.

So the U.N. went there. Other difficulties arose then and have been arising all the time. I cannot go into that story. But I would commend to the House to read the latest report of the U.N. Representative there, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal. I might mention that Shri Rajeshwar Dayal was not sent by us there and was not our choice even. We were not asked to choose. Mr. Hammarskjold, the Secretary General, asked us—because he had come into touch with him in Lebanon and Now York in the U.N. itself—for the loan of his services. We hesitated because he was doing important work as our High Commissioner in Karachi. Nevertheless, we agreed and he went rather at short notice and fell into the middle of this rather steaming cauldron of a situation there. Although he happens to be one of our valued officers whose judgment we trust and we have experience of him, I am not judging him by our past experience. Nor, indeed, is it for me to judge his work there except in so far as we can see it. I may say that during all the time he has been there, we have been practically out of touch with him. He does not report to us. We do not send him instructions though some people imagine that we do. He is an international civil servant, now functioning in a difficult position, reporting to the U.N. He has been sending reports. One of the reports, the second full Report, has been published by the U.N. I have placed a number of copies in the Library here. We did not have copies for every Member. But, we have distributed some copies to leaders of parties and groups in this House. I would commend the reading of this report which is an objective survey from a man not only on the spot, but a man responsible for dealing with the situation. That itself will give you some picture of the situation there.

Many facts come out of this. One basic fact is, I regret to say, that the Belgians there have not functioned as, I think, they ought to have functioned. Not only that; after the first few weeks, Belgians who had left in the earlier stages of Independence, returned in considerable numbers to the Congo. This became a heavy flow; not only in those provinces like Katanga, etc., which, of course, are practically completely controlled by Belgians of all types, military, civil, technical and all that, but even in Leopoldville itself, the stream of Belgians returning continues. This House will remember that the Security Council repeatedly said that the Belgians should be made to withdraw. Naturally, the Security Council referred to the military element or the para-military element. It could not and it was not referring to the civilians. The military element or at any rate the military people are there still and have gone back there in some numbers. The Government of Belgium apparently says that they have nothing to do with this business, that these are individual Belgians functioning of their own free will and how can they interfere. Perhaps not, though I should imagine that the Belgian Government, if it disapproved of this kind of thing, could and would interfere very rapidly.

I would like to read out one or two brief passages from Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal's report on this subject.

> "There is clear evidence of the steady return, in recent weeks, of Belgians to the Congo, and within this framework, of increasing Belgian participation in political

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and administrative activities whether as advisers, consellors or executive officials. Belgian military and para-military personnel as well as civilian personnel continue to be available to authorities in the Congo, notably in Katanga and South Kasai.

This seady return, following the precipitate mass departure of last July, may be attributed in part to spontaneous, individual reactions to an improvement in the security factor following the arrival of the United Nations Forces in the Congo, but the magnitude and nature of subsequent developments is difficult to explain in such terms."

Even in the capital city of Leopoldville where the United Nations is having its force,

"Symptomatic of the changing picture is the rise of the Belgian population in Leopoldville from a low of 4,500 in July to at least 6,000. While a proportion have come back from Brazzaville, the regular Subena service brings back full loads of passengers."

Here is an interesting fact.

"Soon after a measure of security had been re-established in the Congo, a recruiting agency for the Congo was set up in Brussels and supported Leopoldville."

The House will notice the organised way this was done and yet, the Belgian Government says, it is individual action.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): How do they come in even when the United Nations forces are there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are all kinds of things. Here is one striking illustration.

"One striking illustration has been the recent joint application of 122 candidates from Belgium for posts in the Congolese Judiciary. In this and other cases, there is an implication considerably more than that individuals are seeking employment solely and directly with the Congolese authorities."

12.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I won't read much more.

"Belgian influence is also seen in the military field. A Belgian colonel, who recently arrived from Brazzaville, acts as an adviser to the Leopoldville Ministry of National Defence, while a former Belgian warrant officer serves as aide de camp to Colonel Mobutu, with the rank of Captain. Thirty-six Congolese have been sent by Colonel Mobutu to Brussels for military training . . ." and so on.

In Katanga which wants to leave the Congo State,

"In Katanga, Belgian influence is omnipresent. Virtually all key civilian and security posts are either held directly by officials of Belgian nationality or controlled by advisers to recently appointed and often inexperienced Congolese officials."

Going to South Kasai, the other troublesome area,

"In the so-called 'Autonomous State of South Kasai' there is also a considerable Belgian presence. The current emphasis there is on warlike preparation directed by a Colonel Crevecoeur serving in Belgian uniform, and assisted by another Belgian Colonel Levaux."

In conclusion, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal says:

"From the above data and the general consensus of well informed UNCC officers and from other sources, it may be concluded that a gradual but purposeful return is being staged by Belgian nationals, which has assumed serious significance in view of the key areas which they have penetrated in the public life of the country....."

Apart from the enormous difficulties that the people of the Congo had to face after the sudden change, you see this deliberate, purposeful, continuous coming back, you may call them individuals or groups, call them as you like—of the Belgians, mostly previously connected with the Congo, coming back and occupying these offices, a few in the military, maybe more, I do not know, certainly large numbers in every other department of life; and you will find that wherever Belgians are in the greastest numbers, that area is asking for separate Statehood, for separation from the Congo, has a separatist movement. In fact, Belgians are often leading those movements. Now, it is not an unjustifiable assumption for me to make that a part of these troubles at least is due to this Belgian presence, ever-increasing presence, and that one of the first things that should be done in the Congo is to carry out firmly and clearly what the Security Council said previously about the Belgians. As I said, they do not talk about the civilians and the rest but only about military and para-military formations, but in the circumstances, one can see it is very difficult to draw a line between these. And I feel that in all this argument which is going on there between various groups, a basic fact is this; and a further basic fact is that the Belgian authorities there are supporting the disruptive elements. Apart from the provinces that wish to part company from the State, even in Leopoldville, the so-called Government of Congo that exists today is being pushed hither and thither by Belgians.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): On a point of order. You are unnecessarily dealing with unnecessary facts. The struggle is between Soviet Russia and America for world control.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member, as is his usual practice, has hit the nail on the head.

Here is this difficulty. We hear about President Kasavabu, we hear about Prime Minister Lumumba, we hear about a certain gentleman, Col. Mobutu, we hear about what is called a College of Commissioners, drawn from some young students from the university there, each pulling in a different direction. How can we get hold of this situation?

One thing is perfectly clear—that there was a Parliament which was elected under the basic, fundamental law framed by Belgium, and more or less fashioned after the Belgian Constitution. Parliament was elected, that Parliament appointed President Kasavubu and Prime Minister Lumumba. Then trouble arose, and a new gentleman appeared on the scene, Col. Mobutu, who had been appointed by Prime Minister Lumumba as Chief of Staff. These are big titles, but actually, most of these gentlemen holding these high titles occupied rather humble positions in their previous career. Col. Mobutu, as far as I know, has no previous experience of military matters or anything. He was probably some kind of a clerk somewhere. Anyhow, he maybe a very desirable person for what I know. I have nothing against him. But this Chief of Staff decided to do away with Parliament and the Prime Minister and the rest. He said he was taking charge of the situation and he would not permit Parliament to meet. He tried on various occasions to arrest Mr. Lumumba.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

All this is very extraordinary. After all, the one solid thing there is Parliament, and the one fact which is obvious is that Col. Mobutu has no legal, constitutional or any other basis, and yet, a still more extraordinary fact is that some countries have supported and encouraged Col. Mobutu in his activities, and very strange activities they have been. His army has been behaving in a totally, not only undisciplined, but wholly irregular way, looting etc. It was with some difficulty that the UN troops could establish some order in Leopoldville.

At the present moment President Kasavubu is in New York, in the UN Assembly. As President of the State, of course, he is acknowledged, but the question has arisen as to who should represent the Congo State in the United Nations.

Some little time back, maybe a week or ten days back, the Congo question came up before the United Nations in a somewhat different context, in the context of sending a mission of good offices, or a conciliation mission, to the Congo from the UN, on behalf of the UN, consisting of members of countries which are at present functioning on behalf of the UN in the Congo, about 15 such countries I believe. So far as India is concerned, we have not sent any military forces as such; nevertheless, we have seven or eight hundred personnel there in hospital and other connected works. After much debate it was decided by the UN, a resolution was passed, that further discussion of the Congo question should be postponed till this commission returned and reported. Probably it was a good decision, but a few days immediately after, this question is taken up in another way, as to who should represent the Congo in the UN, for there are different people pulling in different directions, and there are two or three groups of individuals, each wanting to represent it, backed by some party. It is not for me to say which is the stronger party, and which his not, but I do submit that the one thing we must accept is Parliament, and Parliament there is an elected Parliament. The first thing that should happen is for that elected Parliament to meet.

In the opinion of some, the standard of parliamentary behaivour may not be good there; that does not matter. Let them meet, because the extra-parliamntary behaviour that we have seen there has been pretty bad. Col. Mobutu, of course, forcibly does not permit this meeting of Parliament, but this kind of thing is tolerated by others, and Col. Mobutu is encouraged, certainly by the Belgians there who are often in his staff and all that. Then the blame is cast on the poor Congolese. I have every sympathy for the Congolese, and I am convinced that the Congolese, left to themselves, may break some heads, but they would come to some conclusion and carry on, while now, all these external influences coming in, pulling in different directions, and an element of the cold war coming into this unhappy country, makes it difficult for even Parliament to meet.

It is said that Parliament cannot meet because some Members of Parliament may not be able to come. This is extra ordinary. Why should they not be able to come? If the UN is there in sufficient force, it should guarantee security to Parliament and all its members, whether they come from Katanga or any other place. I am afraid one gets the impression that there is no desire in the minds of some people and some countries for Parliament there to meet, because they do not quite know what Parliament might decide; it might not decide according to their liking. So, they come in the way and encourage these disruptive forces there.

So, I submit that in this matter, the first basic thing is that Parliament should meet. Let them have a new Prime Minister, a new President, if they like, do what they like, and try to come to terms, the UN helping them, advising them, others too. And the second basic thing is: the less of interference from outside, from any country, the better—primarily it is Belgium, but the other countries also who have occasionally interfered, not so obviously as Belgium, but certainly interfered. These are the two basic things I should like to say.

In about two or three days' time, I think, day after tomorrow, the Good Offices Commission is going to the Congo on behalf of the United Nations. I wish them success, and I hope they will achieve some success in their work of conciliation; and on their return, the United Nations might be in a better position to deal with this question. We were asked to nominate a member on this commission, and we have selected a Member of this House, Shri Rameshwar Rao, because he has a wide acquaintance with African countries, and we thought that this commission would profit by that experience.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): May I ask the Prime Minister whether we can do anything to bring order in the Congo out of the chaos that has been created?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have ventured to say that the first element in bringing order is for the disorderly elemets coming from outside to go away.

Acharya Kripalani: Can we do anything in the matter?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What can we do?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What can I do? We are talking about the United Nations' problems, not the Government of India's problems. They are the United Nations' problems, and the Government of India happens to be a member of the United Nations, and it takes full part in the activities and the discussions there.

The hon. Member, perhaps, does not quite appreciate any world body functioning. If a world bdoy functions...

Acharya Kripalani: I wanted to know what we could do. I did not want that the world body should not function. I wanted that if we could do something, we must do it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am venturing to do something by expressing the opinion of this Government and this House, I hope, as to what should be done by the United Nations, because this is a matter in which the United Nations is deeply concerned; it is tied up; and we, as members of the United Nations, are, therefore, concerned to express our views, to advise, to help and to co-operate with the United Nations.

Then, the third question, I mentioned was about the structure of the United Nations. This structure was evolved at San Francisco when the United Nations first came into existence. It was not a very logical structure, but it was something that represented the objective—if I may use the word, conditions of the world then, the play of forces etc. It is clear that it was not very fair to Asia or Africa; it is clear that the situation has changed since then; it has been progressively changing, and there has been some talk of the structure being also changed. We have felt that this was necessary, but we have not brought it forward or pressed for it, because of this involving, possibly, an amendment of the charter; and that would become a highly controversial issue, and we wanted to avoid that. But, as things have been developing, now with a large number of African nations coming in, it is obvious that the United Nations' structure is out of tune with

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conditions in the world today in a variety of ways, and something has to be done about it. I should Frankly confess to this House that I have no precise proposals as to what should done, and even if I do, I would rather not put them forward in this way because this kind of thing can be dealt with satisfactorily only by a large measure of agreement. It cannot be done by the cold war technique of voting and out-voting this; of course, voting has to take place, but there has to be a considerable measure of aggreement. That is why we do not wish to put forward any precise proposal. But the point is that the United Nations' structure is not in tune with the present, the world situation, Africa, Asia and the rest. And this fact is recognised by all countries. It is not that only people from Asia or Africa say that. Ali the countries, to whatever group they may belong, recognise this fact. All I can say is that I hope this matter will be considered, not in the context of the cold war, but rather in the context of reality, and some measures will be evolved.

It is clear that the United Nations cannot be a merely debating body; it has undertaken a very heavy task, and solved some of the difficult prolems. I have no doubt that because of the United Nations, war has been avoided on several occasions, in the past few years. I have no doubt that if the United Nations was not there, this world would be in a parlous state, and we would have had to search for it and build up some such thing. I have often criticised the United Nations for some step or the other with which I did not agree, but I should like to pay my tribute to the United Nations broadly speaking, for the work that it has done, and its able Secretary-General.

So, I shall not say anything about the structure of the United Nations.

Now, I come to the fourth problem, that is, colonialism in general. As I said, it is true that this is retreating. Nevertheless, what remains of it is troublesome enough, and the sooner this too is made to undergo a sea-change to free countries, the better. It is no good postponing the question the way it is being done.

I do not suggest that some overnight change anywhere might take place, but the question has to be taken up and definite decisions should be taken.

These are the four great questions before the United Nations and the world. And many of the conflicts that have arisen in the world, or other conflicts too, are dependent and are connected in some way with these major questions.

Another fact that I should like to bring to the notice of this House is this. Sometimes, people talk about India being a neutral country. I have always said that I do not like the word 'neutral' in this connection. I do not even like, if I may say so with all respect, what is sometimes referred to as 'positive neutrality' in some countries. We are unaligned; we are uncommitted to military blocs; but we are committed to various policies, various urges, various objectives, various principles, very much so. Anyhow, when proposals are being made that we should form some kind of a bloc of so-called neutral countries, I have not taken very kindly to them. I do not like the system of blocs, but of course, we meet, we discuss, we have common thinking, sometimes, we have common action; and we co-operate

In the old days,—by the old days, I mean, three or four or five years ago—the great countries, great and powerful countries, leaders of these big armed blocs used to speak rather slightingly of these neutrals who had no moral basis, and who, therefore, sat on a hedge, perched up somewhere, not daring to come down this way or that way. That attitude has changed a great deal. It has changed into one

of considerable respect for these countries which are unaligned, and a realisation that whatever may be good for them, this position and this policy are certainly good for the countries that call themselves unaligned; and now, with a large group from Africa coming, and more or less also joining this unaligned group, not a formal group, I mean, it has made a big difference; and whether it is in the United Nations or elsewhere, this major fact counts that the world cannot wholly be disposed of, although they play a great part, by this mighty armed group or that mighty armed group; the others have a say also, and sometimes, an important say; this development is taking place because, in spite of the terrible importance of nuclear bombs and the like, human beings and their ideas and their urges still count in this world, in every country. It is because of that that there is hope for the world. One of the major things we might see in this world is a growing conviction that the problems of this changing, exciting and turbulent world cannot be solved by threats or by military means. The misfortune is that while that is realised completely, yet energies, resources, money and everything is directed far more to the development and advancement of the military apparatus of a country than to other things. Once we get over this major hurdle then conditions will change in people's minds, in the reaction in people's minds to events.

At present, there is, I would say, a definite indication, a desire, that peoples and countries want to get out of the ruts they were in, ruts of thinking and ruts of action. It is always a difficult thing, difficult even for us in India who are perhaps less in the ruts than other countries, to get out of our ruts of thinking and action; but it is even more difficult for those who have been conditioned in the last many years to believe faithfully in the virtue of ballistic weapons, inter-continental missiles and atomic and hydrogen bombs, thinking these to be a deterrent which would save them, each ultimately beginning to think that the best deterrent is something which should destroy the other, and putting the fear of destruction in the other's mind. I do not venture to criticise others who think that way; their position may be different, their geographical position and other position may be different from others. Nevertheless, one does feel, and what is more important, they have begun to feel, that this is an out-of-date way of approaching these problems, and they are searching for some other way out of this.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I was rather depressed when I was in New York and saw this cold war functioning in all its bitterness and angry rhetoric, and yet looking back—and even to some extent there—I felt that there was a hopeful sign to all this, because the UN—when I say UN, it means the other countries represented there, their leaders, Presidents and Prime Ministers who were there—felt that they were coming to grips with these major subjects. They no longer were there just to have a debate and argue about, or deliver fine speeches, but they were coming to grips with these subjects. They often got angry and cursed each other. Nevertheless, the approach was becoming relatively more realistic. That was a good sign, and I have no doubt that that is what is happening the world over.

There are great dangers all over the world: at the same time, there is this growing opinion because ultimately wars, as I think the preamble of the UNESCO Charter says, start in the minds of men, and if the minds of men change, no doubt that will affect the starting or the continuation of wars. If I may say so in all modesty, we in India have played some little tiny part: by our patient endeavours by our attempt not to be pushed into warlike situations, by our refusal to curse countries even though we

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disagree with them, by trying to cultivate the friendship of all countries and talking with them quietly, modestly and patiently, we have contributed to a small extent—may be to a very small extent, but still to some extent—in creating this new atmosphere in the world.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the international situation, with particular reference to the matters that have come up before the United Nations General Assembly in its current session, be taken into consideration".

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I sent notice of an amendment yesterday, but it reached slightly late. May I be permitted to move that amendment now?

Mr. Speaker: Let me first deal with those amendments which were tabled earlier.

The first amendment stands in the name of Shri Braj Raj Singh. Does he move it?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Subject to other objections, I allow him to move it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the international situation, with particular reference to the matters that have come up before the United Nations General Assembly in its current session, is of opinion that—

(a) the Indian Delegation failed to take the lead at the United Nations in its last session to advocate complete wiping out of all sorts of colonialism in the world;

(b) the Government of India have been complacent about the Chinese agrression on our border." (1)

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the international situation, with particular reference to the matters that have come up before the United Nations General Assembly in its current session, feels that India's policies in the field of foreign relations tend to be unprofitably platitudinous, lack a substratum of realism, and so have not been conducive to the preservation and furtherance of the nation's enlightened self interests.

This House is of opinion that India's interests demand that we should not only pursue strictly a policy of non-alignment between the two world blocs but we should also scrupulously avoid involvement in international matters which have no direct bearing on India's interests.

In particular, this House regrets:

(a) that because of failure to sound both the power blocs before embarking on an effort at mediation, and seeking to emphasize points of common agreement, Indian moves at the U.N. gave an impression of leaning towards one of the blocs;

(b) that the Government should have allowed itself to be involved in the Congo tangle;

(c) that the Government should not only have failed to secure

China's vacation of Indian territory but should have fallen victim to China's strategy of prolonging negotiations with a view to gain time to consolidate its illegal accretions;

(d) that notwithstanding China's continued hostilities, Indian spokesmen at the U.N. should have advocated China's admission to the U.N.; that the Prime Minister should have played down China's misdoings by referring to its aggression as 'a controversy' and that thus India should have lost a valuable opportunity of educating world opinion on the matter;

(e) that India should have failed to enlighten opinion in our neighbouring States in respect of Chinese aggression as was indicated by some of the statements of the Burmese Prime Minister in which he appeared to vouchsafe for China's sincerity;

(f) that Government should have decided not to support in the U.N. the motion in respect of violation of human rights in Tibet, sponsored by Malaya and Thailand;

(g) that the Prime Minister should have made a statement on Kashmir in New York which favouring as it does the present *status quo* in Jammu and Kashmir state may be interpreted as a virtual abdication of our rights on Pak-occupied Kashmir; and

(h) that in pursuance of its policy of appeasing Pakistan, India should have entered into the Canal Waters Treaty which affects our interests adversely" (2)

An Hon. Member: Amendment No. 2 is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I will decide that later. What about Shri D. C. Sharma? He may move his amendment.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It has not been circulated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the international situation, with particular reference to the matters that have come up before the United Nations General Assembly in its current session, approves of the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto." (4)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Where is Shri Jaganatha Rao?

Shri B. C. Kamble: I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the international situation, with particular reference to the matters that have come up before the United Nations General Assembly in its current session, hereby directs that—

(a) on important occasions, like the current session of General Assembly, when Heads of important States attend it, the Union Government should establish a convention of first taking the Indian Parliament into confidence, with regard to proposals, they have to make at such sessions; and

(b) the Union Government, who by any token is less vigorous in pursuing India's own foreign problems for ultimate solution through the U.N., should take further effective steps in that direction, consistently with the directive principles of the Constitution of India." (3)

Mr. Speaker: I will have copies circulated to hon. Members in an hour's time or so.

[Mr. Speaker]

These amendments together with the original Motion are before the House.

As regards the time, we will have 9 hours. Leaders of major Groups will have 20—30 minutes each. As regards other Groups, they will have 20 minutes each, and ordinary Members will have 15 minutes each.

So far as the subject-matter is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has indicated what the scope of it is. It is a general discussion of the international situation with particular reference to the UNO. But yesterday I had said that so far as the border was concerned, any hon. Member interested in placing one or two matters before the House might do so.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): This also came up in the UNO.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, I feel it is a very good thing that we are having this opportunity of discussing the Motion and I am sume the House will agree when I say that it was a very good thing that our Prime Minister went to the last session of the United Nations General Assembly because that was a great occasion, and in many ways it has helped us to know who stands where and what each of the Great Powers is up to. The speech of the Prime Minister this morning has also given us a very clear picture of some of the major problems which confront the world today, and I am very happy that we have this opportunity of discussing the Motion.

From what the Prime Minister said and from what we have already read in the papers, it does appear that all efforts for peace, for colonial freedom and for international co-operation, efforts towards which India has made a very large contribution, are being sought to be perverted—almost sabotaged—by certain intrigues being conducted; and the Prime Minister has specifically given the instances of at least two Powers, Belgium and Portugal, which are behaving in a manner which surely world public opinion will detest.

Sir, as I said before, India has made a large contribution towards clearing the air and towards bringing about, as far as that is possible, internat onal co-operation and the advance of colonial freedom and the achievement of peace. In the drama in the United Nations our part has been very heartening. But, what I wish to add, after having heard the Prime Minister, is that we should take certain lessons rather very seriously to heart, lessons which are implicit in the statement which he has made before the House this morning.

In regard to disarmament, I need not repeat that India's stand has been such as certainly commends itself to the conscience of humanity; and the Prime Minister and the Government of India have made their position very clear. I am glad he said how disarmament and control have got to go together. The common man is very disturbed to find out that there is a controversy among the great powers in regard to which should start when. There is a feeling that the Soviets advocate complete disarmament, the acceptance of complete disarmament as an objective and the adoption of certain steps in that regard from now. On the other hand, the position of what is called, rather euphemistically, the free world, is that controls have to come first and disarmament will come later. But the Prime Minister has said very clearly that disarmament and controls have got to go together. We have to be absolutely clear about our objective in regard to complete disarmament, and, particularly, immediate abolition of nuclear armament. And that is why it is very good thing that the Prime Minister has made it very clear and unequivocally that dis-

armament and control have got to go together.

And I am happy that in this regard there is complete agreement between our country and the socialist countries, countries like USSR. The most vital issue of the day being disarmament, the first and foremost objective in the world today being the achievement of peace, a world without war being what we all aim at, it is a very good thing that India has come out very clearly. India had stated her position even earlier. But it is necessary to remember that this idea of disarmament and controls proceeding together, this idea of the effective advance towards complete disarmament, towards a world without war is being sought to be prevented, is being sought to be more or less sabotaged by the activities of what are called the Western Powers. And that is why we noticed that when the Prime Minister was in the United Nations—he had said that—how certain proposals which emanated from the Western Powers did not really assist the achievement of this objective.

In regard to anti-colonialism, to the question of Africa in particular, the Prime Minister has expressed sentiments about which, I am sure, there would be complete unanimity in this House. I only wish there was some mention in the Prime Minister's speech of Cuba. I remember his having told Dr. Castro, the leader of Cuba, that he was happy to meet him because he was a very brave man. Cuba is a very brave country. Though small it is challenging the might of the United States of America where imperialism is very much alive and an ugly thing. But, otherwise, the kind of things to which the Prime Minister has drawn our attention could not have happened on the world stage today. In regard to Cuba, I feel that a word of appreciation from the Prime Minister about the effort which the people of Cuba, under Castro's leadership, are making against imperialism and its depredations, would have been very much in order, would have been very seemly. Congo, of course, naturally occupies the attention of the world most of all at the present moment. And I am very happy that the Prime Minister has repeated that the one solid thing in Congo today is the Parliament and the settlement in Congo must proceed on the basis of the Parliament being called and getting into the picture properly speaking.

In regard to Congo, I do not think it is necessary for me to expatiate a great deal after what the Prime Minister has said. But I wish to say that we are happy that Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, an Indian national, even though he is an international civil servant at the present moment, has done his job of work in such a very splendid fashion. We have got his report. And this report also shows how differently Shri Rajeshwar Dayal has tackled the extremely difficult problems in Congo when we recall what had been done by his principal Mr. Hammarskjoeld. I am sorry I have to say that. (*Interruptions*). After all, it is necessary to remember that perhaps the position in Congo would not have deteriorated; perhaps the waters would not have been muddied in Congo if earlier the United Nations had behaved with a little more integrity, with a little more sympathy and understanding of the desire of the people of Congo.

Acharya Kripalani: Why talk of Shri Dayal? (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Who appointed him; what is he doing? (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is not my intention to pitch Shri Rajeshwar Dayal against Mr. Hammarskjoeld. (*Interruptions*).

Acharya Kripalani: I simply asked a question about Shri Rajeshwar Dayal. That is all. I had no intention of having any controversy with the gentleman.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I think I better disregard the kind of observations in

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regard to the work of an Indian national, who, as an international civil servant has done a job of work which requires expression of appreciation in an unqualified fashion. (*Interruptions*).

In regard to Congo, we know that Belgium is the villain of the peace. The Prime Minister has made it very clear (*Interruptions*). But Belgium is not alone. Behind Belgium are certain powers which the Prime Minister in his position could not name. But we know who they are. Only the other day, in the city of Louvain in Belgium, Mr. Spaak, the Secretary-General of NATO made a speech; and he said that by any means the NATO powers should stay in Africa, particularly in the Congo, because, otherwise, communists would take over. I can understand this kind of animus against Shri Rajeshwar Dayal himself in certain quarters because of this kind of fear being expressed by the Secretary-General of NATO. I think it is a tribute to communism that whenever our colonial people emerge into freedom there is a fear in certain quarters that their emergence into freedom might take the shape of a communist society. But, we know very well who are behind Belgium. We know very well United States' stand in regard to Congo, in regard to this Good Offices Commission which is going, in regard to the seating of Mr. Kasavubu as representative of the Congo, in regard to all the troubled waters as far as the active settlement on the basis of parliamentary activities being re-established in Congo is concerned. So, the Prime Minister has said very clearly how in Katanga and Kasai and such areas the behaviour of Belgium and the friends of Belgium who are operating not so much behind the scenes but very clearly has been absolutely egregious.

But this being so, the position in the Congo being now very clear, a state of things might arise where the Western Powers, as they are called, might line up against Shri Rajeshwar Dayal's report as they have done; and we shall see the socialist countries and many of the other countries like our own support the report of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal and its implications and the duties which devolve upon the United Nations in this regard.

I know that the Prime Minister has told us today that we cannot do things overnight, that we cannot do things in a hurry. The position is difficult; all sorts of complicated problems are there. We have to have patience and modesty and all that sort of thing. But where the position is so very clear, it is not necessary for us, only because we are uncommitted, to go on being uncommitted. I am very glad that the Prime Minister said that our neutrality, if it is neutrality, is very positive and that we stand for certain objectives. In regard to Congo the position is now so very clear that as far as the only settlement which will bring about real freedom in the Congo is concerned, that settlement is being opposed, as I said before sabotaged, by certain interests. On the other hand there is the other suggestion put forward authoritatively by Shri Dayal's report as well as by the other Afro-Asian nations and other countries like the Soviet Union and other socialist representatives in the UN which is, on its own merits, the real solution of the problem of Congo. After listening to the Prime Minister, we would expect that the Indian stand continues to be positive, and strong and continues to be such as would bring about conditions of freedom in the Congo.

The Prime Minister referred to the question of structural changes in the UN and as he very rightly pointed out, the structure of the UN today is completely out of tune with the changes that have taken place because of the emergence into freedom of so many countries, in Africa in

particular. Here also he says that things cannot be done in a hurry. I agree I do not expect India should run about the place trying to bring about changes in the Charter and that sort of thing. In this House we have been given particulars about the inadequate representation of even our country in the higher echelons of the UN. According to certain figures which were presented before the UN and reported in the Press, 17 posts of assistant secretary-generals out of a total of 28 are held by representatives of the western bloc—7 by representatives of the US, one by a socialist country's representative and ten by representatives of uncommitted nations. Of the existing 34 posts of directors-general, 28 or 83 per cent belong to the western bloc—14 or 41 per cent are held by the US, 5, by the neutral countries and only one, by a socialist nation, USSR. This kind of imbalance is already there. It is not merely the quantitative imbalance to which I want to draw the attention of the House. The very fact of Shri Dayal's getting into the picture in Congo had brought about a qualitative change in the atmosphere of the UN activities in that part of the country. That shows how the problems in the world cannot be tackled if these problems are to be left to the tender mercies of certain representatives of the free world who happen today to be in a dominant position in the UNO. It is, therefore, very important that, howsoever quietly and modestly it may be necessary for us to move, the move should continue and structural changes in the UN should be sought to be brought about so that the organisation is in conformity with the conditions which prevail in the world today.

The Prime Minister referred for a moment to Portugal and how very outmoded Portugal was. I recall also how Portugal wanted to get into the Security Council but because of a majority of votes she could not oust Italy and that was a kind of a moral registration of the protest of the majority of the members of the UN against the activities of Portugal. But I was thinking of Goa and I was wondering whether the Indian Government will do something about strengthening its policy in regard to Goa. Only the other day we were told by the Prime Minister himself in answer to a question that there were prisoners in Goa who had been sent to Portugal or perhaps to Portuguese Africa and we could do nothing about it. The Goan patriots themselves feel let down I use the expression deliberately—by the Indian Government whenever they tried to do anything really and truly in order to achieve the objectives of the whole country. I was surprised the other day when the question of Dadra and Nager Haveli came up and the Prime Minister said that there were some very special reasons why we could not incorporate them into India. They were certain parts of the Portuguese territory on Indian soil where the people themselves have thrown off the Portuguese intruder but they are in a State-less condition and the Prime Minister said that it was a rather interesting experiment of village republic. I hope that we do not have this kind of interesting experiment but we rather go ahead and incorporate that territory, as soon as ever it is possible, with the Indian Union. Perhaps in Angola and Mozambique and such areas in Africa, Portugal would not have a very long lease of life and the sooner we get Portugal out of India altogether, the better for all concerned.

I wish also that the Prime Minister had made at least one mention of Algeria about which—about the liberation struggle—he has expressed himself very sympathetically. He has expressed himself in other places in regard to a negotiated settlement for the freedom of the Algerian people. If the UN can come into the picture and really under the UN auspices, and not under the western power auspices, they can have a kind of referendum,

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perhaps there may be a settlement with the Algerians. If the French Government want serious negotiations with the Algerian Government, perhaps even at this late stage, it may bring about an improvement in the situation.

I learn that already 20 countries have recognised the provisional free Government of Algeria headed by Ferhat Abbas. I do not see why we should not recognise it. The Prime Minister and the whole country have all sympathy for it. I do not see whether there is any diplomatic hurdle or anything else which stands in the way of our giving complete diplomatic recognition to the provisional free Government of Algeria.

Remembering what the Prime Minister said about the fight against colonialism and the fight for freedom, peace and disarmament which has been conducted by India with great splendour in the forum of the UN, I seem to think that it is rather a pity that we cannot now turn our attention to the solution of certain other problems nearer home. I am not speaking in a manner which would suggest blaming anybody but I do feel that now perhaps is the time for a new Bandung atmosphere to be created and perhaps India can play her part in creating that atmosphere over again. The other day, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia speaking at Dum Dum Airport had suggested this idea of a new Bandung. Of course there may be some practical difficulties in the convocation of a conference here and now but I am speaking of the re-evocation of the atmosphere which was brought about in Bandung, five years ago. I was happy when some of our friends here in Parliament were angry with the Prime Minister because somewhere he had spoken and he had used the expression 'controversy' in regard to the troubles which we are having now with China. They were angry that the Prime Minister used a mild word. I do hope the Prime Minister because he wishes that there should a termination of the kind of unfriendly relationship which exists between our two countries today, because he wishes that there should be a solution of the problems which have arisen between India and China, because that is the unspoken assumption in his mind, because that is the categorical imperative which is always at the back of his mind, he used this expression 'controversy' because he did not want to highlight the disputes which have taken place. We do wish that this dispute which has arisen—controversy, quarrel or conflict or however you wish to put it—should be eliminated as soon as ever that is possible. Burma, Nepal and Indonesia have settled their problems. Given the time and given the goodwill on either side and given the co-operation even from certain people who are now putting hurdles in the way, we might really and truly have a new Bandung. How else are we going to defend the freedom of the ex-colonial peoples in Asia and Africa when they are being confronted with the opposition, with the money, manouvres and machinations—the Prime Minister himself used the word 'machinations' which are being employed against them, when they are emerging into freedom? It is very necessary for us now to have that kind of a feeling again; that kind of Afro-Asian solidarity atmosphere. We have got it very largely in practice. It is only a hurdle here or a hurdle there. Sometimes it may take a serious complexion. But given the will, we can go ahead. These serious and fundamental problems—peace, disarmament, colonial freedom—are all linked together. When these problems have to be tackled it is so necessary that we do get back the Bandung spirit. After Bandung we had the Geneva Conference which produced great results in the context of those days, and after the "new Bandung", perhaps, we will have a very different atmosphere in the whole world.

14 hrs.

Shri Nath Pai: Bandung has been given a burial by China in Lhasa, you should know it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know, Sir, that because all over the world liberation is moving ahead at such a pace some people are highly disturbed and therefore new diversionary tactics are needed and that is why the atmosphere has to be muddy, that is why the whole tempo of the world today has to be disturbed, that is why certain passions have to be roused and that is why my hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has given notice of an amendment which is a loud wail of woe at what India did at the United Nations and which wants us, so to speak, to go back upon all our declarations in regard to our objectives in the sphere of foreign policy. Sir, I know these diversionary tactics are necessary for certain people, but I do not think that these diversionary tactics would really pay and I do not think it would be seemly for the Government of India to give any kind of countenance to these diversionary tactics which are being adopted.

I refer to these diversionary tactics particularly because of what happened yesterday. And even today you said when the debate started that some reference might be made in regard to the question of the borders. We have made our position very clear. We surely want a settlement as quick as we can of the India-China dispute. We have declared over and over again that if Indian territory and its integrity is violated then the Communists would be the first of all to jump to the defence of our country (*Interruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Why is there that "if"?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have said it over and over again. We have been hauled over the coals because of an allegation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are you still in doubt about it?

Seth Govind Das (Jabalpur): Has it not been violated yet? Why are you saying "if"?

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not violation that has taken place?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members must know the views of all hon. Members. If you prevent him how can they know what his views are?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When the call for defence of the territory of our country comes we shall find out who responds and who does not. But that is a different matter. The emphasis today is on peaceful settlement of whatever disputes there are. That is the policy of this country, that is the policy of the Government of this country, and we stand by that policy. Because we emphasise the idea of a settlement which is in the interests of our two countries, not only of our two countries but of all ex-colonial countries which are fighting for freedom, we are being hauled over the coals. I do not mind being hauled over the coals, but I do mind when propaganda which is mendacious, which has no truth at all is conducted against it.

Sir, I do not wish to go into the details, but yesterday the Prime Minister mentioned three cases. He said he did it unwillingly, it was not his desire to do so and it was not normal either to do so. But I am sorry, if this is the sample of information on the basis of which he has given some kind of support to our friends here who delight in maligning Communists every time they get a chance, then I am very sorry indeed. With regard to those three people, one man had already given a repudiation of the information which apparently has come to Government. The other man, Mr. Krishan Bhatt is a person whose whereabouts at least I through the apparatus with which I am in contact have not been able to identify. There is another case, that of Shri Mazumdar from West Bengal, whom

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I know very well, with whom also I have not been able so far to get in contact, but about whom I can say with a great deal of confidence that he is not a person likely to say the kind of thing reported about him. There is no doubt that the Prime Minister naturally depends upon Special Branch information. We know how the Special Branch information is collected. If on the basis of this kind of information we get accusations hurled and sought to be answered—very naturally if accusations are hurled they have to be answered—than I am sorry the whole position is so bad that the atmosphere gets unnecessarily disturbed.

I know, Sir, one of the leaders of our party, a former General Secretary, went to Himachal, because he belongs to that area, to address some party meeting. All the local papers reported him correctly. Even some of the right wing papers of Delhi reported him correctly. Only in one Delhi paper the *Hindustan Times* Special Correspondent sent out deliberately propaganda which is so mendacious, reports which were so inaccurate, which never corresponded with reports given by other people. It shows how there is a deliberate propaganda being conducted only in order to distort the picture in our country today, only in order to muddy the waters, as I have said so many times before.

We are all keen upon the security of our borders and I would rather ask the Government instead of worrying about us—if they want to worry about us let them, they are very welcome—let them also take some other steps about security in the borders. Punjab is a border State. There shootings take place even inside the jail and a disturbed atmosphere continues. I do hope Government gives some attention to solution of problems which have cropped up in the Punjab, a territory which being on the border needs a much greater sustenance, a much greater and more careful looking after. Assam is a border State. As far as the Nagas are concerned, even today the Prime Minister answered certain questions which shows that the war atmosphere continues in some areas of the Naga land. As far as the Brahmaputra Valley is concerned, the ruling party has condoned certain activities which politically and morally are nauseating. We have not settled the problem of Assam at all. I do wish that some attention, some serious thinking is given.

Then, again, as far as our borders are concerned, there is Pakistan. We want friendship with Pakistan. We do not like some of our friends here to get up and say that the Canal Waters Treaty has got to be written off.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Nobody has suggested that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We do not say that sort of thing. We want friendship with the people of Pakistan. But we want at the same time to warn the country that through the Canal Waters Treaty the World Bank, which is the international mechanism of big money interests abroad, is getting a finger in our pie. We want to warn our country that only the other day the CENTO naval manoeuvres took place near Karachi where the United States and U.K. aircraft carriers took part. We heard reports that the headquarters of CENTO might even be transferred to Karachi. We read reports of the Pakistan Finance Minister making a statement that he appealed to the United States of America and he had got an assurance from the party which is going to be in power, the Democratic Party in the United States, that the United States military assistance to Pakistan is going to be stepped up. We know all that. We read about the time bomb speeches in reference to Kashmir made by President Ayub of Pakistan. We read also about India thinking of handing over certain areas to Pakistan even without the slightest reference to the people living there, the 12000 people

of Beru Bari. Sir, I am not going into the merits of the question. Let us be careful really and truly about the condition of our borders. Let us be really and truly aware of what is happening in our neighbouring countries. Let us remember that the biggest fact today, as the Prime Minister very clearly and cogently pointed out, is the successful fight against colonialism, against chauvinism that is going on all over, and because of the resurgence of Africa and Asia there is no force on earth, not even the United States and U.K. if they are given strength a million fold, which will be in a position to defeat this upsurge of people all over the world. That being the context of things, it is very necessary for us to have a proper perspective. That is why I say that India has done a grand job of work in the United Nations. India has put up her case for peace, for disarmament, for anti-colonialism and all that it implies. India shall go ahead and ought to go ahead now much further with greater *elan*, with greater spirit, and try to have back a new Bandung atmosphere so that, as in 1955, so again in 1960 or 1961, we can move with such strides that the whole world would soon be a world without war, a world of freedom, a world where the kind of spectre which haunts the peoples,—because of armaments continuing at the rate at which they do today,—is no longer there, a world for which our people have fought for their freedom, a world which we want to achieve as soon as we ever can for our children and our children's children. To that task, India has made a very large contribution. May that contribution be enlarged; may we have a more realistic approach and may we do all we can which will really and truly bring about Afro-Asian solidarity as an instrument for changing the history of the world in the 20th century.

Mr. Speaker: I will call only one of the hon. Members and not both Shri Nath Pai and Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Nath Pai: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we welcome this opportunity to discuss matters about the United Nations in the course of the debate on international affairs today. The issues before the United Nations, as the Prime Minister has indicated, are not national but they affect the world problems. Therefore, we thought it would not be proper for us to move any amendments whatsoever and that let us, first of all, discuss the issues and say what we, the different sections of the country, feel about them.

I am glad that you also were pleased to remark that while discussing this, we should make a reference to the Sino—Indian problem, which is assuming—

Mr. Speaker: I did not say you should make a reference.

Shri Nath Pai: But we could.

Mr. Speaker: You could.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is the first opportunity for us after the presentation of the 4th White Paper, to refer to them. Therefore, I think before I come to the United Nations I should make a reference about the serious problems in regard to those issues. Although the Prime Minister, when questions were put to him about the air space violations, rejected the points by saying that such space incursions are petty, I am happy that in the White Paper it has been repeatedly stated that such incidents could easily result in grave consequences. These are the words given in the White Paper. I feel that the present talks which are going on between the two official teams in Rangoon would result in nothing. There are as many as 101 cases of air-space violations pointed out in the

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White Paper, but what has been the reply of the Chinese Premier? He has not admitted even one single case where dates and other particulars have been given, but rather countercharges have been levelled against us. I feel that the Chinese are working after a new strategy. It was apprehended from the very beginning that they were only biding time and that when they were in a vantage position, they would certainly start aggression. They have now concluded treaties with Burma and Nepal. Practically they have isolated us from our neighbours and now persistent propaganda is going on which is very evident from the recent interview given by Mr. Chou En-lai to the British Journalist, namely, if the Government of India has been as considerate and peace-minded as Burma and Nepal, probably the problem of China and India would also have been settled.

I would like this House to remember that there is a very sinister desire in this propaganda. Mr. Chou En-lai wants to make a distinction between the people of India and the Government of India in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister in this country, despite the opposition of the people, has gone out of his way to talk to Mr. Chou En-lai on matters for which probably there was no necessity at all. What is the tribute he has paid—I mean Mr. Chou En-lai? He has said that the Government of India is not willing, and he says:

> "We are confident that the Indian people like the Chinese people hope that the boundary question between the two countries will be speedily settled".

We repudiate this suggestion. This is a propaganda with which we are familiar. Here is our hon. friend who was just now speaking about the hurdles—that some people are putting hurdles on settlement. Here, what he said coincides with the very words which the Chinese Premier used. The hon. Member said that the people desire a settlement but that certain people were putting hurdles! I do not know, whether he meant the same way as the Chinese Premier. Sir, according to Chou En-lai the hurdle is the Government of India.

It has been pointed out in this House several times—and it was brought specifically yesterday when the Prime Minister had made the point and had agreed and admitted—that in the border areas a serious, critical situation is developing. The sabotage activity is increasing. Some of us who visited the border areas know how uncertain the people feel about it and how unpatriotic activity is going on in those parts of the country. There is the anti-Government feeling—although we are against the Government, that is in a particular context—and that feeling has been created to show that if the Chinese come in, if the Chinese occupy some parts, then things would be much better than what they are today. I want that these activities should be curbed as soon as possible if this country is not going to face serious dangers ahead.

I am glad that the Prime Minister said that they are contemplating a law. It was also announced in the press sometime back. I feel that the sooner it is done the better for the country.

At the same time, I would also emphasise that the border development activities should be given top priority. I would also urge on the Prime Minister that he should use his good offices to see that in the border countries such as Sikkim, good relationship exists between the people and the Government. I am told that the Yuvaraja of Sikkim is likely to visit this country some days afterwards to discuss the development programmes and our economic aid. We should help them in all possible manner as we have been helping, but I would urge upon the Prime Minister to impress upon the Yuvaraja that unless some popular administration with responsible Government, which is the

unanimous demand of the people and the political parties of Sikkim, is established, probably a settlement in that country would be remote. I urge on him to realise that this is also an important problem and we should see that the such dissatisfaction in our border areas are removed and a congenial atmosphere is brought about.

Then I come to the United Nations. My task has been made somewhat easier, because some aspects have also been referred to by the Prime Minister. I need not, for instance, refer in great detail to Congo, because practically more than half of the speech of the Prime Minister was devoted to Congo. I am also not going to refer in my speech to larger problems such as disarmament, control of nuclear weapons, colonialism, etc., with which probably there is not much disagreement. We are yet to hear the Defence Minister because the Prime Minister has left that part of disarmament to the Defence Minister.

But before I touch upon the most important problem which, according to me, is the structure of the United Nations, I am sorry that the Government of India has not yet made up its mind, as I shall presently show, as to how, when positive proposals have come, they have taken a different attitude altogether; we really should attach great importance to the present structure of the United Nations.

The recent session of the United Nations was more or less a summit session. We heard the Prime Minister telling us that he was rather hesitant before he went there, and then we heard him saying that on his return he was was very greatly disappointed. The papers reported that he was sad, but today, I am glad that he says—after second thoughts— that he was glad that he went, because it assumed the character of a summit conference, so to say. Not only that. The whole atmosphere was somewhat influenced by the pre-election situation in the U.S.A. There is no doubt that when so many heads of States and Prime Ministers were there, it was an opportunity to exchange our thoughts, especially in view of the presence of the newly independent countries from Africa.

We find very good trends in this session. One of them is that the Afro-Asian bloc, which has so long been ignored in international politics, has come out as a focus point. They speak almost collectively with one voice, independent of the two power blocs. This is a very hopeful trend for the future of the world. At the same time, the Prime Minister has rightly said that we were mocked at and laughed at for our non-alignment policy. But this Session shows that the policy of non-alignment is being increasingly felt to be best instrument perhaps and those who adhere to this policy would play a very important role in easing world tensions. That was evident from the expectations that the different countries of the world had of our Prime Minister when he visited USA. We find newspaper articles admiring our Prime Minister, his great qualities, etc.

I am of the opinion that the resolution that the Prime Minister moved on behalf of the five nations was rather ill-timed. It was conceived more out of optimism than out of realism and it received the fate that was expected of it. I do not think anybody would have had the illusion that such a resolution would be accepted. Even the Prime Minister in the course of his dinner speeches here and there had to explain that he did not expect that much could happen, and yet the resolution was moved. Necessarily it received the fate that it had to receive. But I think it was ill-timed, mis-timed and misconceived. So, it ended there, but it left a chain of reactions in the world as well as some impressions on other countries.

I would say a word about Congo. Congo is still a problem. It baffles solution. In spite of the efforts that are being made by the UN, new forces are raising their heads in Congo. The Parliament has been suppressed and the Head of the State is not also being listened to, although in the report that

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Shri Rajeshwar Dayal has submitted, he has specifically stated that the Chief of State and Parliament should be preserved. In spite of the suppression of the Parliament, no alternative political power is emerging in the country, which would be acceptable to the country or be able to bring about stability. Therefore, it is evident that the role played by the UN is remarkable and when we supported the efforts of the UN, we did the right thing. Even Mr. Lumumba, who was so much opposed to UN and the Secretary-General has now come forward with a statement defending the Secretary-General and the UN.

I also want to join with the other Members of this House in paying our tribute not only to Shri Dayal, but to all officers and men who have played such a glorious part, having a moderating influence in the affairs of the Congo. I want that our Government should make it clear that we have no truck with powers that might try to subvert the efforts of the UN in Congo.

Before I come to the structure of the United Nations, I cannot but refer to the proposals put forward by the Soviet Premier. We did not hear anything from the Prime Minister about it. Of course when he was going to the UN and in the course of interviews, the Prime Minister consistently expressed his disagreement with the views expressed by the Soviet Premier, but what is the alternative? He has not yet thought over the matter. He says, "Precisely we have not thought about it". But I feel that the move of the Soviet Premier, in the guise of re-organisation, was actually to weaken the United Nations. His grouse against the Secretary-General appears to be motivated on account of the fact that Soviet Russia wanted to enter into Africa. The cold war was being introduced into Africa through Congo. They tried, but their attempt was foiled on account of the bold stand that the UN took.

The Prime Minister has said that the proposal made by Mr. Khruschev is impracticable. I would say, it is dangerous. He was trying to introduce tension into the executives of the UN by proposing that there will be three representatives of three blocs. He was practically trying to perpetuate the three blocs—imperialists, communists and neutralists—which has very dangerous repercussions. I am glad that this move did not get much support.

This is not the first occasion when attacks have been made against the UN. The big powers have attacked the UN whenever it goes against them or it clashes with their interests. The UN is obviously meant for weaker and smaller nations. I shall cite some instances where the UN has been attacked not only by the communists, but also by other blocs. In 1952-54, South Africa withdrew from the UN because of condemnation of racial discrimination. In 1956, Russia took an attitude on account of the Hungarian uprising. Other instances are the Anglo-French attitude in 1956 during the Suez crisis and the French attitude in 1958 when the Algerian question was taken up. In 1960, when the question of Cuba came up and Russia wanted a discussion, America tried to prevent a discussion on Cuba. This has been done by the big powers; whenever it comes into clash with their self-interests, we hear voices of protest. When Tibet and other matters come up, the communist world shouts against. These are voices of vested interests who do not want that the real problems affecting the world and humanity should come before the international organisation.

Therefore, it is desirable that more and more of peace-loving peoples in this world should come together to strengthen the United Nations. I do not mean thereby that no structural change is needed. It is needed. If the United Nations does not reflect the

aspirations, if it does not give appropriate places to the new independent nations which have come up, then the United Nations would cease to be a body reflecting the entire world. Therefore it is highly necessary and desirable that the United Nations reorganisation should take place as early as possible. I may tell you, Sir, in all humility, that the Socialist Party (P. S. P. now) since 1947, has been advocating the universalisation of the United Nations membership; inspite of our attitude towards China we have advocated the admission of China. Even today we feel that if China is admitted the right thing would be done. But I would say that not only China but other countries also should come in, problems affecting Germany and other countries should be settled. The membership of Mangolia has been advocated. People advocating the membership of Mangolia should also advocate the inclusion of Tibet as an independent nation in the United Nations.

Sir, while we talk of reorganisation, the question of veto comes in. The power of veto is perpetuating the division between the small nations and big nations. We are no longer a small nation? Which is the big nation today? Therefore, the power of veto must go and there should be equitable distribution of seats among the different countries in the United Nations.

I will now take up the question of the Security Council. I am glad the Defence Minister is present here and if I am wrong he will correct me. The Security Council today has practically no representation from Africa and Asia; these countries are excluded. There are places for six non-permanent countries on it. Even that representation is not properly distributed. I understand—as I said I would like to be corrected, if I am wrong—there was a proposal in this session brought forward by 30 nations of Afro-Asian Group that the strength of the Security Council should be increased from eleven to thirteen not only the Security Council but the strength of the Economic and Social Council should be increased from eighteen to twenty-four. We find from the deliberations that have appeared in the papers that India opposed it. India not only opposed it, but the leader of the Indian Delegation, Mr. Krishna Menon, is reported to have said while opposing this that "it will not serve any purpose other than strain the cold war further". I do not know, when we want more representation of new countries, when there was a positive suggestion, why we should opposite it, even if we were not in a position to make up our mind to lend our support to the proposal. But at the same time India seems to have been a party to another proposal requesting the Big Powers to find a satisfactory solution to enlarge the scope of the UN organisations. After all, whether this resolution or the other resolution had been adopted, before it is implemented, it must receive the support of the big nations. So, I would like that this point should be clarified as to why we did not support this proposal. The Security Council is today dominated by a few big powers. These are the few suggestions that I want to make for the re-organisation of the United Nations.

There is also another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, that is, economic aid. More and more developing countries are dependent on foreign aid and there is a suspicion that foreign influence is likely to spread over these countries through these aids. We have seen Congo: how taking advantage of its backwardness, the cold war was going to be introduced, and how both sides wanted to enter Africa through Congo and to influence it. We are glad that the United Nations today is not only playing a political role, but economic aid also is given; crores of rupees are being spent for the development of the country. This is a good thing. A new feature of the United Nations has emerged. How effective it is has been proved in the case of Congo. This I

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feel, is a very favourable trend and I would suggest that we should move the United Nations. Different countries are having trade treaties, and economic aid treaties independently with affluent countries. Let us have a resolution by which all these economic aids should be pooled and made to flow through the agency of the United Nations. This is a suggestion which was made by the Asian Socialist Conference as early as 1953. I think the time has come when the Government of India should press the United Nations and see that all concerned accept this, especially in view of the trend in some of the continents to have their own markets, European, this and that. These are a few points about reorganisation. But two things I want to mention before I conclude.

One is about Tibet. We are happy that Tibet has been included in the agenda. But at the same time we are not only unhappy, but we are surprised that the Indian Delegation.....

Acharya Kripalani: Why are you surprised?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Acharya Kripalani asks why I am surprised—probably he is right. It has been their policy; so there is no need for surprise. Sir, the Indian Delegation has not only refused to give support, but has abstained in this matter; in 1959 as well as on September 22, 1960, when this subject, came up, they did not support it. Sir, I do not think that reflected the wishes of our people when they do that. We should renounce our policy of abandonment of Tibet. That is the first necessity. Tibet has every right to self-determination. I would also point out: let India not be blamed in future for actions like this, that when the question of supression of humanity and suppression of national freedom came, India remained indifferent. I would like that this point should be considered more seriously.

The Prime Minister explained—it has been a habit with the Leader of our Delegation to bring forward the admission of China day in and day out—why this time we did not take initiative. The only explanation that he offered was the aggression of China and there is a feeling among the people of India against China. The people of India feel many things more. They feel that aggression should be vacated. He said that there is a feeling among the people of India that we should not initiate the admission of China in the United Nations. To respect that, the Prime Minister says, they only supported the resolution moved by others. I think the same policy should be applied in regard to the question of Tibet. Here we have not initiated it. We may think that no purpose would be served by bringing this matter before U.N. Other countries have brought it. People in this country desire that the question of suppression of humanity in Tibet should be taken up in the United Nations Assembly. Therefore, I would suggest that in order to respect the wishes of the people we should also give our support to Tibet.

Before I conclude, I only want to say a word about the leadership and composition of our delegation.

An Hon. Member: It is a preserve of the Congress.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not only Congress members but some officials are also in it. This is a problem to which, I think the time has come when some attention should be paid, and Parliament should be given an opportunity to discuss it. I do not know on what basis the members are selected. We know that in Shri Menon we have a person who has very wide contact in the international field. He has also long experience of international affairs and his ability is also recognized. But one thing has got to be remembered. The importance of the United Nations, specially of the Indian delegation, is increasing day by day. So, the delegation should be such as would reflect the real policy

of the country which our Prime Minister is advocating. The high expectations that the people had on our Prime Minister in the United Nations have proved that people attach very great importance to what India says. Unfortunately, with Shri Menon, because of certain peculiar undertones, India is sometimes put in a very embarrassing position.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only one question?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has come to be recognised in a large part of the world as having sympathy for a particular bloc. In view of this, it is time that India gives serious thought not only to the composition but also to the leadership of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, if India hopes to play that great role which people all the world over expect of us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It was an amazing spectacle to hear a member of this House supporting the policies of our Government, the foreign policy of our Government, because it is like the declared foreign policy of some other country. It was very strange that our policy with regard to disarmament, colonialism, peace of the world and other matters should have been found to be unexceptionable simply because that policy was in consonance with the policy of a country, whose name I do not want to mention. I believe this is a case of unfairness to the policy of our country. It is not doing the right kind of justice to the policy of our country. I believe the foreign policy of our country can stand in its own right. The foreign policy of our country has been adjudged good not only in the chancelleries of the world, not only in the newspapers of the world but also by millions of people all over the world. It is true that sometimes we may agree with one particular bloc of countries and sometimes we may agree with another particular bloc of countries, but there is no doubt about it that our foreign policy has been characterised by integrity of thinking and integrity of feeling; our foreign policy has been characterised by something that is unique, because we have not tried to shape our foreign policy in the image of this country or that country, in the image of this bloc or that bloc. Therefore, to say that this policy is of good only because it is in consonance with the policy of some other country is to do a great deal of injustice to our country.

I think that something has been said about the delegation and its leader. Since the leader is here, I think he is in a better position to give reply to the arguments that have been put forward.

I must say that our Prime Minister's visit to New York was one of the most befitting things that has happened during the current session of the General Assembly. It is not only something of which India could be proud it has given some hope to the democratic forces of the world. It was something which made millions of people all over the world feel that there was one voice which was the right kind of voice, one voice which was forceful and which was vocal on all those matters on which people of the world are working. Those who have read the speech of the Prime Minister will bear out the fact that he was able to announce a clear and unequivocal policy on all those problems which are bedevilling the world at this time. I believe that it is a good thing that he said that the first thing should come first. He was very right when he emphasized that the world at this time needs disarmament and peace. I must say that the resolution which was put forward by 20 nations and which was sponsored by the leader of the Indian delegation was a step in the right direction. It was a step which made a constructive approach to the problem of peace.

I am very sorry that the resolution which was sponsored by the five uncommitted nations—Ghana, India,

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Indonesia, UAR and Yugoslavia—and which was put forward by our Prime Minister was not accepted. An attempt was made to whittle it down, something was done to take away from it the operative part. It was said in the press that all this was done because they wanted to show that our Prime Minister's was not the authentic voice of the free world. I am not using the word "free world" in the sense in which some of my friends use it. It was done from that viewpoint. I am sorry to say that the turning down of that resolution, the whittling down of that resolution, showed the inherent weakness of the United Nations. It was a very sad commentary on the way in which the United Nations functions. It was a very sad commentary on the way in which some of the big powers have been functioning in the world. It is because of this that people feel that the United Nations has become a playground for all those vested interests which want to keep the leadership of the United Nations in their hands, today, tomorrow and for all time to come. But I believe that the world is marching very fast, new forces are coming into being, new countries are attaining independence, new ideas are taking shape in this world and the day is not far off when the leadership will be snatched away from the hands of those who speak for vested interests and when the leadership will come to those who give expression to right causes, irrespective of the frowns and favours of anybody.

I think the part that our Prime Minister played in the United Nations was a part which will be judged not by the temporary standards which are worthy today but will be judged by the standards which will be abiding for all time to come. I believe that his voice will be historic. It was an epoch-making speech and I believe that speech gives us the real characteristics of the United Nations. What the United Nations at present is was clearly expressed by our Prime Minister at that time and I am happy that even though in some of the chancelleries of the world that speech was not liked, it has been liked by millions of people all over the world.

14:50 hrs.

The big problem that faces the world today is the problem of disarmament. We have seen the resolution which has been put forward by UK and other countries. That is a very detailed resolution. I feel that disarmament cannot be done by means of resolutions which are generalised. Disarmament has to be tackled in a spirit which is realistic and practical. There has to be a kind of gradualism in the handling of the disarmament problem. I shall refer to the resolution which was passed by the All-India Congress Committee at its session held at Raipur. I believe the lead that the All-India Congress Committee gave in that resolution is the correct kind of lead. There should be disarmament but it should be characterised by balance. No power should get the better of the other power when the disarmament plan is going on. There should also be control so far as disarmament goes. There should also be inspection, though there are voices raised against inspection, because unless there is inspection the power of the nations cannot be measured in the right way and in the right proportion.

I am also glad that India has proposed a resolution on disarmament. Though it has been described by some powers to be very imprecise or very inexact, I believe that that resolution goes quite far and will try to put an end to the cold war that is going on in this world.

When I think of Africa, I feel very happy because so many countries of that continent have come to a state of nationhood, though one cannot deny that there is a lot of trouble going on in the Congo. I do not want to go into the details of that trouble. It is a kind of cockpit of tribal warfare. It is

a kind of playground for rival ambitions. It is also a kind of field where the countries of the world are having their field day. All that is there and it is very unfortunate. But we do not think of Congo in terms of powers or vested interests or imperialism. We think of Congo essentially in terms of the people of Congo. We want that we should pursue such policies as can bring peace to that tormented country and happiness to the harassed people of that country. That is what we should want. I am very glad that a countryman of mine is playing a very admirable part in that country. I do not want to add to what the hon. Prime Minister has said about him, but I believe that he is doing a job which is important not only for my country and for Congo but for the whole of the world. If there is peace in Congo, that peace will spread. As the war spirit spreads automatically, so the peace spirit also spreads. I hope that something will be done about that also.

I think of another country, Algeria. I am very sorry to say that the Fifth Republic has not been able to solve the problem of Algeria. The hopes that were held out about the settlement of this country have been belied. There have been no negotiations. There were at one time some negotiations, but they came to nothing. I do not want to say what the Algerian people thought of those negotiations. I believe that the Algerian people should be given the right of self-determination. That right of self-determination should be supervised by a referendum or whatever it is—by an agency of the UN.

It may be said that it is interference in the internal affairs of a country. But I do not think it is like that. Algeria is becoming a world problem. As has been stated just now, 20 countries of the world have recognised the provisional Algerian Government. They do not call it provisional. They call it the right Government. Therefore I believe that the Algerian problem is going to be a very big problem. Now also it is a big problem and I think the statesmanship of De Gaulle will rise to the occasion and will give the Algerian people peace, freedom and happiness for which they have been fighting all these years.

I do not want to say anything about Portugal. Portugal's colonialism is the darkest spot in the history of colonialism of the world. Portugal still thrives on slavery. It still thrives on slave labour. It does not only do that, Portugal sometimes exports slave labour to other countries in the fashion in which it was done a hundred years ago or more than a hundred years ago. I, therefore, think that Portugal is a country which cannot be called a country in any modern sense of the world. I believe that the people a Portugal have been kept under a kind of martial law all these years and they are not allowed to speak out their mind. Therefore something should be done to liquidate this Portuguese colonialism from the world as something is being done to put an end to the colonial policy of other countries.

Now I want to say someshing about the structure of the UN. I do not know what the hon. Member who preceded me was saying, but I can say one thing. UN is a very very big organisation. It represents 90 countries of the world. Therefore whatever is done there has its repercussions not only in one particular part of the world but all over the world. It touches the globe at so many points. Therefore though there is a need for the amendment of the Charter, it has to be done in a very cautious way. If the Charter is amended in a precipitate way, I think more trouble may come after the amendment of the Charter than with the Charter as it exists today. But there is no doubt about the fact that the composition of the Security Council should be amended in some way. The Security Council is the main spring of the United Nations. The Security Council represents forces which were very good some years ago when the U.N. came

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into being. Some of these forces have weakened; others forces have also come into existence. Therefore, the Security Council is not a reflection of the condition of the world as is it today. At the same time, as our leader said earlier, India might get a chance in about 35 years. Because, India is a member of the Commonwealth bloc and if representation goes that way, it may take 35 years for India to get a place in the Security Council. I am not speaking in terms of only our representation in the Security Council. But, the Security Council should have representation of the un-committed nations also and these un-committed nations should have their authentic voice there. It is no use making the Security Council a kind of arena where one bloc works against another bloc, where one bloc is placed against another bloc. Therefore, the Security Council should become a real force for peace in the world. That can only be done if due weight is given to those countries also which are described as un-committed.

15 hrs.

There is one word which I want to say about South Africa. South Africa has been a strange country all these years. South Africa has declared itself a republic. That Republic represents only a very very small part of the population of that country. The coloured people are not there. The other people are not there. Only a small minority of the people has been given the right to vote so far as the Republic is concerned. But, I do not want to quarrel with South Africa on that score. Every country can choose its own Government. But, if the U.N. wants to justify its existence, if all the delegations that go there and make very brave speeches are to be justified, if all the Heads of the Governments of all those countries that go there and try to mould the destinies of nations and countries are to be justified, I believe, racialism in South Africa, against which you find a voice in every part of the world, must be eliminated. Unless that is done, I think the U.N. does not live up to the expectations of the people.

I would say that the visit of our Prime Minister to New York and his great speech there are very very memorable things that have happened in the history of the United Nations. I do not want to be extra-optimistic. But, I do say and I believe it—I am not saying this because I am a member of the Congress party;—I do believe in it sincerely—that if the composition of the U.N. is cast in the mould to which the Prime Minister referred in his speech, I think the U.N. will have justified its existence and it will become a real force for peace, freedom and happiness of mankind.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Gohokar. He has not spoken at all.

Dr. Gohokar (Yeotmal): I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this. We have been discussing this problem in this Parliament for the last two hours. I would like to add a few points. The last session of the U. N. General Assembly has been very important becase most of the Heads of different countries have attended this Session and naturally, it has tried to solve many problems which are of international importance. In my opinion, the two most important problems were, (i) Africa and (ii) disarmament. The African problem is most important because of certain peculiar problems existing in the present context in Africa. We know that the Congo question has figured very much in the discussion in the U.N. So also the Algerian question has occupied an important place in the discussions there. First, I would like to discuss the Congo question.

Before dealing with this question, I would like to give a short history of the Congo question. Congo by area is quite a big country. Probably many of us do not know that it has got a size equal to three-fourths of India and

it is one of the most future-promising countries in the world. As regards its potential power, if it goes by population, it may suffer, but so far as mineral wealth and its natural resources are concerned, it will be considered as the most important country in the world in future.

Then, I would like to describe why the Beligians have behaved in this way because if we heard one side of the case, we must also know the other side, the Belgians' case also. As compared with other colonial powers, the Belgians decided to give independence to Congo very quickly. Because the independence movement in Congo started only 3 or 4 years back, in 1956. Within four years, they decided to vacate it. It is not an ordinary thing for a colonial power to vacate the country that they ruled for such a long time. When they started the independence movement in 1956, by 1957, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, the present Prime Minister, was put in jail. After he was put in jail, the national movement took a very speedy turn. The result of it was, they held a conference at Brussels. The nationalist leaders from Congo and the Government of Belgium sat around a Table and decided to give independence to Congo on 30th June, 1960.

I would like to say that Belgium was very honest in giving them freedom. But, at the same time, they had made an agreement that economic assistance and assistance for development of Congo would also be given. By this agreement, they expected that they would be allowed to stay on there. That means, that the economic interests which they had created in this country would be allowed to go on. This country, as I said, is one of the richest in the world in mineral wealth. There is in the south of this country the very rich mineral province by name Katanga which is the richest part of the world in mineral wealth. It products 70 per cent of cobalt, and more than 50 per cent. of uranium, 9|10 of industrial Diamonds and about 10 per cent of copper of world production. It stands fourth in the world in copper production. It also stands first in hydro-electric power potential. We can see how important this part of the world is. Naturally, two-thirds of the national income of Congo comes from this particular Katanga province. Naturally, the Belgians do not want to give up their interests. Even though they wanted to give independence, under the agreement, they thought that they would be allowed to continue there. But, the policy of Mr. Patrice Lumumba was showing leanings towards the leftist side. So, they were afraid of him. They had started evacuation, but later on, when there was trouble, looting etc., in Leopoldville, the capital of Congo, the Belgians thougnt their nationals were in danger and so Belgian troops were flown to Leopoldville to protect them.

At the same time, Katanga's President, Mr. Tchombe, was not very much pleased with the policy of Mr. Lumumba. At the time of forming the Government, Mr. Tchombe had asked for three key Ministries to be given to his Konakat Party, but this was refused by Mr. Lumumba, and Congo's Commissioner was sent to Elisabethville, capital of Katanga. He was a rival of Mr. Tchombe. All this infuriated Mr. Tchombe. Pressure from the Belgians who had economic interests in Katanga became more and more as the situation deteriorated, with the result that Katanga seceded from Congo. Mr. Lumumba's position was also becoming unstable, and so he sent an appeal to the UN on 12th July. Accordingly, the UN sent Tunisian troops on July 15th, followed by other troops. The UN responded to the call of the Congo at a very early stage, but for which the situation might have deteriorated further.

Meanwhile, Col. Mobutu came on the scene. He accomplished a military coup and declared that Mr. Lumumba had no power to rule in the country. Though he declared he would not listen to President Kasavubu or Prime Minister Lumumba, he was really against Mr. Lumumba, and Mr. Lumumba was in great difficulty. Col.

[Dr. Gohokar].

Mobutu tried to arrest him, but because of U.N. troops there, he could not succeed.

When this question was debated in the UN in the present session, the UN decided to send a conciliation commission to look into the matter, bring the rival parties together and find out a solution. This commission is to meet in Leopoldville on 26th November. President Kasavubu has already declared that it would be very difficult for the Commission to work in the Congo. He has already shown his hostility towards the Commission.

In my opinion, the situation in the Congo has deteriorated because of foreign intervention and lack of experience among the poor Congolese politicians. If there had been no foreign intervention, the situation there would have been much better.

Mr. Lumumba has suggested that a refrendum should be taken, but in my opinion, a referendum or any sort of election at present when the situation is so dangerous should not be held. The elected members of Parliament should be allowed to choose new leaders if they do not want their present leaders.

Next, I come to disarmament which was the main topic in the UN General Assembly. In this century we have seen two world wars. After the first World War, the League of Nations came into existence to maintain peace, but it failed. Then the United Nations Organisation came, but this also did not inspire confidence, and the countries of the world did not feel safe without strenthening their defences. This is how the armaments race started. They started suspecting the motives of each other. Last summer there was a Ten Power meeting in Geneva—five Powers from the Russian bloc and five from the Western bloc—but they could not agree on the timing and control measures relating to disarmament. This session, when Mr. Khrushchev saw that this question was discussed so vehemently in the UN, he suggested that a special session be held next spring. Some of the uncommitted nations also supported this idea, but it was not successful. India tabled a resolution, which has been discussed by hon. Members before me. So, I shall not take time on it. There was a suggestion from Russia that besides the Ten Powers, five members from the uncommitted bloc should also be included, and the new committee should discuss this disarmament problem. Another proposal was put forward by our Defence Minister, known as the Eleven Nation Disarmament Plan. It proposed that East and West should shed their fears and suspicions and resume negotiations for a general and complete disarmament. The Russian delegagte, Mr. Zorin, appreciated this proposal but said that unless the United States agreed to discuss universal disarmament, he would not be able to take part in the discussion.

The other question discussed in the Assembly was about change in the UN structure. There were also the questions of Algeria and colonialism. About the UN structure I may say that when the organisation came into existence, many of the uncommitted countries were not its members. They have since become members. Though they have become members, they are not adequately represented in the different important organs of the UN. So, we feel that some type of change should be made in the Charter, so that the uncommitted countries could get some chance to represent their grievances in the United Nations.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में हमने दोनों शक्ति गुटों से अलग रहने और प्रत्येक प्रश्न पर उस के गुणावगुण की दृष्टि से विचार करने का निर्णय किया है । यह नीति न केवल हमारे हित में है किन्तु विश्व की दृष्टि से भी

यह नीति सही है और हमें दृढ़ता के साथ उसका पालन करना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि नानऐलाइनमेंट की नीति का एक परियाय यह भी है कि नानइन्वाल्वमेंट की नीति का पालन करें । दुनिया के ऐसे झगड़ों में जिनके साथ हमारा सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, हम अपने को अलग रखने की कोशिश करें । हमारी इच्छायें कितनी भी अच्छी हों, किन्तु शक्ति गटों में बठ कर दुनिया में केवल ईमानदारी से भरी हुई छांव के आधार पर हम नहीं चल सकते । मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को ४ अक्तूबर को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महासभा में भाषण करते सुना । मुझे उनका भाषण सुन कर आनन्द भी हुआ और अभिमान भी । शीत युद्ध के थपेड़ों के अन्दर उनकी आवाज, जो दिल से निकली और सुनने वालों के दिलों पर घर करती चली गई, शान्ति की आवाज थी, शस्त्रों की झंकार के बीच विवेक और संयम की आवाज थी । उनके मुंह से मानो भारत की आत्मा बोली और उनके भाषण में मुझे पुराने हिन्दू ऋषियों की शान्ति की उपासना की झलक दिखाई दी । विरोधी दल में होते हुये भी मैं यह बातें कहता हूं, यद्यपि उनके भाषण की बहुत सी बातों से मेरा मतभेद है, और उस मतभेद को मैं आपके सामने रखूंगा ।

अच्छा होता अगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की न्यूयार्क यात्रा उस भाषण के बाद समाप्त हो जाती और फिर हम ऐसे मामलों में न फंसते जिन मामलों का निर्णय हमारे हाथ में नहीं है, और जिनमें फंसने से हम बुराई के अलावा और कुछ प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । हम कांगो का उदाहरण ले । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये । । लोकतन्त्र में उनका विश्वास है । भारत एक संसदीय लोकतंत्रवादी देश है । उन्होंने कहा कि कांगो में यूनाइटेड नेशन्स को चाहिये कि वहां की पार्लियामेंट को काम करने में सहायता दें । लेकिन इसके मार्ग में जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनका निराकरण कैसे होगा ? क्या यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की फौज कर्नल मोबुतू की फौजों से लड़ेगी ? क्या हम कांगों के आन्तरिक युद्ध में भाग लेंगे ? क्या कांगों में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का दायित्व संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ लेगा ? अनेक देशों में पार्लियामेंट को भंग कर सनिक तानाशाही की स्थापना हो गई । यह ठीक है कि कांगो की स्थिति भिन्न है, मगर हम कहां तक जायेंगे, इस बात का हमें विचार करना चाहिये । हमारे जो अधिका ी कांगो में गये हैं, श्री राजेश्वरदयाल और । गडियर रि ी, व बड़ा अच्छा काम कर र हैं, मगर कांगो की स्थिति ऐसी है कि उसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ भी फंस गया है और उसके सा हम भी फंस गये । वहां बल्जियम, जिस के पर उखड़ गये थे, फिर वापस आना चाहता है । कम्यूनिस्ट देश भी कांगो के बहाने से अफ्रीका की उपजाऊ भूमि को अपने लिये ठीक समझ कर वहां प्रवेश करना चाहता है, और अमरीका बेल्जियम का समथन करके कांगो में पजीवाद को बनाये रखने में मदद दे रहा, है क्योंकि स्वयं कांगो की जनता एकत्रित नहीं है संगठित नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री और प्रेजिडेंट आपस में लड़ते हैं । इस पहेली का सफल सुल ाव हम कैसे करेंगे मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों से अलग रहना चाहिये । मैं जानता हूं कि यह हमारे लिये बहुत कठिन है क्योंकि यूनाइटड नेशन्स में जो फ्रीका के नये देश आये हैं वे नेतृत्व के लिये हमारी ओर देखते हैं । और भारत असम्बद्ध राष्ट्रों का नेतृत्व करे यह हमारे लिये भी बड़े गौरव बात होगी, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह नेतृत्व हमारे लिये प्रिय भले ही हो मगर श्रेय नहीं हो सकता । उससे हमारा अहम भले ही तुष्ट हो जाये लेकिन वह भारत के हित में नहीं होगा, और मुझ प्रधान मंत्री जी के मुंह से यह सुन कर सन्तोष हुआ कि हम कोई तीसरा गुट बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं । जब तक कि हमारी नीति गुटबन्दी के खिलाफ है हम तीसरा गुट कैसे बना सकते हैं ? भले ही वह गुट एसे राष्ट्रों का हो जो किसी

[श्री वाजपेयी]

राष्ट्र से जुड़े हुये न हों । लेकिन जो राष्ट्र जुड़े हुये नहीं हैं वे हमारी तरफ देखते हैं और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी उनके स्वाभाविक नेता बन गये । पांच राष्ट्रों की ओर से पूर्वी और पश्चिमी नेताओं को मिलाने के लिये जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया था यद्यपि वह रक्खा तो पांच राष्ट्रों ने था, मगर यूगोस्लाविया के राष्ट्रपति चले गये और प्रजिडेंट नासिर भी न्यूयार्क से विदा हो गये और अपने बच्चे को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की गोद में छोड़ गये । वह प्रस्ताव जिस स्थिति में रक्खा गया था, मैं नहीं समझता कि वह ठीक था । रूस और अमरीका के नेता मिलें, यह हमारी इच्छा ठीक है, मगर किस परिस्थिति में मिलें ? न रूस के प्रधान मंत्री मिलने को तैयार क्योंकि वे अमरीका से माफी मंगवाना चाहते थे । न अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति मिलने को तैयार क्योंकि वे अपने हवाबाजों की रिहाई चाहते थे । जो मिलने के लिये तैयार नहीं, हम ने उन्हें मिलाने की कोशिश की, और मिलाने की कोशिश इस आधार पर कि अगर वे मिलेंगे नहीं तो बड़ा संकट वहां हो जायेगा । मैं नहीं समझता कि उस समय दुनिया में कोई लड़ाई छिड़ जाने का खतरा संसार के सिर पर मंडरा रहा था । रूस के प्रधान मंत्री भी जानते थे कि अमरीका में चुनाव होने वाले हैं और उन्होंने कहा भी था कि अमरीका के जो नये राष्ट्रपति आयेंगे हम उनसे बात करेंगे , और जो अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति थ व भी चुनाव के कारण निष्प्रभावी हो गये थे, वे इस स्थिति में नहीं थे कि अमरीका की ओर से बोल सकते । मगर हमने एक प्रस्ताव रक्खा पांच देशों की तरफ से, और उस प्रस्ताव का गलत अर्थ लगाया गया कि हम अमरीका को एम्बैरेस करना चाहते थे । मैं जानता हूं कि यह हमारी इच्छा नहीं थी, लेकिन हमें समझना चाहिये कि यदि हम दोनों शक्तिगुटों के बीच मध्यस्थता करना चाहते हैं तो केवल हम उन बातों को लेकर चल सकते हैं जिनमें दोनों एकमत हैं । जिन बातों में उनमें मतभेद है उन्हें हमें छोड़ देना चाहिये । हम भलाई करने जाते हैं और बराई हाथ लग जाती है । हमें हवन करते हुये अपने हाथ नहीं जलाने चाहियें ।

निःशस्त्रीकरण के सम्बन्ध में भी हम ने जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है उस में भी हम ने इस बात की सावधानी नहीं रक्खी कि जो पश्चिमी देश हैं, उन में कम्यूनिस्ट देशों के अचानक आक्रमण का जो खतरा है, उस का निराकरण कैसे किया जायेगा । अपनी यात्रा में मैं पर्ल हार्बर गया था, जहां पर दिसम्बर, १९४१ में जापान ने अचानक अमरीका पर आक्रमण किया और २,००० से अधिक अमरीकी नौसैनिकों को जलसमाधि दे दी । अमरीका भ्रमण में मैं ने देखा कि अमरीका के दिमाग पर शांति की इच्छा रहते हुए भी अचानक हमले का भय सवार है । यह भय निराधार हो सकता है, मगर अगर हम चाहते हैं कि विश्व में निःशस्त्रीकरण हो तो इस भय के निराकरण के लिये भी हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और इसलिये कंट्रोल हो, इंस्पेक्शन हो । लोकतंत्रवादी देश तो खुले देश हैं, वहां पर इस को देखना सरल है, मगर जो कम्यनिस्ट देश हैं, बंद देश हैं, लौह आवरण में हैं, वे निःशस्त्रीकरण के लिये किये गये समझौतों का कहा पालन करना चाहते हैं, इस के निरीक्षण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । और इस सम्बन्ध में अगर हम सावधानी से काम लेंगे, और जो आशंकाएं हैं, भय हैं उनको ध्यान में रखगे, तो विश्व में निःशस्त्रीकरण का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया जा सकता है । संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की जनरल असेम्बली में, जैसा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, किस तरह के भाषण होते हैं, कैसे हाव भाव दिखाए जाते हैं । मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ और दुःख भी हुआ । रूस के प्रधान मंत्री ने, जिनका नाम हम बड़ा आदर करते हैं, क्योंकि वह एक महान देश

के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वहां जो आचरण किया वह उनकी प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने वाला नहीं है, उससे रूस की जनता का भी सम्मान नहीं बढ़ता । किसी देश का प्रतिनिधि विश्व के रंगमंच पर जूता लेकर खड़ा हो जाए तो यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है । और समय आ गया है जब विश्व के राष्ट्रों को इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र की महासभा में भी कोई आचरण की संहिता बनायी जाए । बोलते बोलते टोकना और फिर अपशब्दों का प्रयोग करना, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अपने विचारों के प्रचार का एक हथियार बनाना, यह ऐसी प्रवृत्तियां हैं जिनकी निन्दा की जानी चाहिए, और मैं आशा करता था कि भारत का स्वर इसके सम्बन्ध में निकलेगा, लेकिन मुझे यह देखकर ताज्जुब हुआ कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी नई दिल्ली वापस आए और उन्होंने एक प्रेस कानफरेंस बुलायी तो उस में किसी पत्र प्रतिनिधि ने कहा कि भारत के एक अखबार ने श्री ख्रुश्चेव ने जो शब्द यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की जनरल असेम्बली में कहे उनकी आलोचना की है, और उस सम्वाददाता ने पूछा कि जो आलोचना की गयी क्या उससे भारत और रूस के सम्बन्ध नहीं बिगड़ेंगे, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहने के बजाए कि भारत में लोकतंत्र है और अखबारों को स्वतत्रता है, कुछ ऐसे शब्द कहे जिनसे उस अखबार की निन्दा प्रकट होती है । मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कोई तटस्थता का दृष्टिकोण है । रूस के प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ किया उसकी निन्दा की जानी चाहिए । और अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी राजनीति कह कर इस प्रकार की निन्दा करना ठीक नहीं समझते, तो जो अखबार या जो व्यक्ति यहां उनकी नन्दा करता है वह रूस और भारत के सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ना चाहता है, यह बात कहना गलत है ।

मैं रूस से मित्रता चाहता हूं . . . .

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : ओ हो ।

श्री वाजपेयी : ओ हो कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा । हम रूस से मित्रता चाहते हैं, रूस की गुलामी नहीं चाहते । मेरे दूसरे मित्र वह चाह सकते हैं । मैं तो सब से मित्रता चाहता हूं, लेकिन उस मित्रता का आधार असभ्य व्यवहार का समर्थन नहीं हो सकता, और मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह आशा कर रहा था कि वह अपने संयमित व्यवहार द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की जनरल असेम्बरी में आचरण का एक आदर्श रखेंगे ।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की जनरल असेम्बली में जो भाषण दिया उस में कम्युनिस्ट चीन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में स्थान देने की बात कही । इसकी मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है । चीन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में जगह मिलनी चाहिए, मिलेगी, देर हो सकती है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : अन्धेर नहीं हो सकता ।

[شری اے - ایم- طارق ،ندھیر نہیں ہو سکتا]

श्री वाजपेयी : उसके लिये यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के द्वारा स्वयं खुलने चाहिये, लेकिन मुझे शिकायत इस बात की है कि चीन के साथ हमारा जो संघर्ष है और चीन के आक्रमण से जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उसको उन्होंने—कंट्रोवर्सी कह कर टाल दिया । क्या चीन के आक्रमण के कारण जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है वह एक विवाद मात्र है । अगर चीन ने भारत की भूमि पर आक्रमण किया है, तो चीन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में जगह देने की बात कहते हुये भी प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह कहना चाहिये था कि यद्यपि चीन ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया है और भारत की १२००० वर्ग मील भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है, फिर भी हम चीन को जगह देने की बात इसलिये कहना

[श्री वाजपेयी]

चाहते हैं क्योंकि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में सबको स्थान मिलना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह चीन के आक्रमण का हवाला देते तो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में चीन को जगह देने की बात को और भी बल मिलता क्योंकि आक्रमण के बावजूद हम कहते कि चीन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में स्थान मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग करना ठीक नहीं समझा । और उनके कड़े शब्द शायद लोक-सभा में विरोधी दलों के लिये ही सुरक्षित रखे गये हैं । मगर हम समझते हैं कि स्थिति का स्पष्ट निर्देश होना चाहिये था । हमको एक मौका था कि हम विश्व के जनमत को प्रभावित करते । हमारा चीन के साथ जो संघर्ष है उसको हम दूसरे देशों के सामने रखते । जब तक हम बार बार ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक दूसरे देश चीन के साथ जो हमारा संघर्ष है उसकी वस्तुस्थिति को नहीं समझ सकेंगे । वह समझते हैं कि कोई बड़ा झगड़ा नहीं है, इसीलिये तो भारत चीन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में स्थान देने की बात करता है । हमको एक मौका था कि हम इस प्रश्न पर विश्व के जनमत को शिक्षित करते और अपने पक्ष में जागृत करते ।

और दुःख की बात यह है कि हमने तिब्बत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के संबंध में थाइलैंड और मलाया ने जो शिकायत रखी है उसका समर्थन न करने का फैसला किया है । भारत अगर तिब्बत के राइट आफ सेल्फ डिटरमिनेशन को न मानता तो एक बार समझ में आ सकता था, क्योंकि भारत को यह बात अंग्रेजों से विरासत में मिली है कि तिब्बत पर चीन की स्वेजरेनटी है । लेकिन जहां तक मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन का सवाल है, उसके बारे में तो भारत को चुप बैठ कर नहीं रहना चाहिये । अब यह कहना कि यह प्रश्न तो शीत युद्ध का प्रश्न है और हम नहीं चाहते कि इस प्रश्न पर शीत युद्ध आरम्भ हो, या यह कहना कि चीन वहां नहीं है तो इस प्रश्न को उठाने का क्या अर्थ होगा, ये तर्क मेरी समझ में नहीं आते । यदि चीन वहां नहीं है तो हम क्या करें । लेकिन तिब्बत की जनता के प्रति जो भारत की भावना है उसको व्यक्त करने का दायित्व तो हम पर है । अगर हम कालोनियलिज्म और साम्राज्याद का अन्त करने की बात करते हैं, अगर हम अल्जीरिया में फ्रेंच साम्राज्यवाद के विरुद्ध हैं, तो हमारी सीमा से लगा हुआ, हिमालय की चोटियों पर जो एक नया साम्राज्यवाद उदय हो रहा है उसकी ओर से हम अपनी आंखें नहीं मूंद सकते । मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार को इस संबंध में अपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करना चाहिये ।

यह ठीक है कि अगर तिब्बत का प्रश्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठेगा तो उसका कोई हल निकलने वाला नहीं है । मगर हमने वहां ऐसे अनेक सवाल उठाये हैं जिनका हल नहीं निकला, मगर हमको ऐसा करने से यह समाधान तो हुआ कि हमने अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन किया । जब हम साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशावद के विरुद्ध सारे संसार में अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करने का दावा करते हैं तो हम तिब्बत में हो रही घटनाओं के प्रति आंख बन्द करके नहीं बैठ सकते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस बात को भी अनुभव किया कि हमारी विदेशों में प्रचार की जो प्रणाली है उसमें बड़ी कमी है, बड़ी खामी है । उसे और भी पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है । अमरीका के अपने भ्रमण में मैंने देखा कि वहां काश्मीर के सवाल पर लोगों में बड़ा भ्रम है, और भ्रम तथ्यों के बारे में है । अनेक नागरिक मुझे ऐसे मिले जो यह भी नहीं जानते कि देश के बटवारे के बाद अभी भी भारत में करोड़ों मुसलमान बन्धु रहते हैं जिन्हें बराबर के अधिकार प्राप्त हैं । वह समझते हैं कि देश का बटवारा हो गया, पाकिस्तान अलग बन गया और सब मुसलमान वहां चले गये और काश्मीर में भी मुसलमान ज्यादा हैं । इसलिये काश्मीर भी पाकिस्तान में जाना चाहिये । जब

मने उन्हें बताया कि भारत में अभी करोड़ों मुसलमान रहते हैं और काश्मीर के सवाल पर हम साम्प्रदायिक तर्क को मानने के लिये तयार नहीं हैं, तो वे प्रभावित हुये । लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने न्यूयार्क में एक इंटरव्यू में कह दिया कि जो काश्मीर का हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है उसको हम लेने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, हम स्टेट्स को मानते हैं, उसको डिस-टर्ब नहीं करेंगे । मैं इस नीति से सहमत नहीं हूं । अगर हम उस हिस्से पर अपने अधिकार को छोड़ देंगे जो आक्रमण से चला गया है, तो और स्थानों पर भी आक्रमण से चली गयी भूमि पर अपने अधिकार को छोड़ने की बात को बल मिलेगा । और मैं नहीं समझता कि आज की स्थिति में यह नीति ठीक होगी । वैसे भी अभी पाकिस्तान के रवये में बहुत परि-वर्तन होना बाकी है । भारत के हितों का ध्यान न रख कर हम कनाल वाटर देने को मान गये, लेकिन भारत को धन्यवाद देने के बजाये पाकिस्तान के शासक कह रहे हैं कि आपने पानी देकर तो बहुत अच्छा किया मगर पानी जहां से निकलता है वह काश्मीर भी हमको मिलना चाहिये । वह शायद आगे भी बढ़ेंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि हम पाकिस्तान से अपने संबंधों का सुधार करें, लेकिन इसके लिये आक्रमण के सामने झुका जायें, इसके लिये हम तैयार नहीं हैं । आक्रमण आक्रमण है चाहे वह पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण हो या चीन का आक्रमण हो । आक्रमण से हमारी जो भूमि चली गयी है हमें उसको वापस लेने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । अगर हम उसे वापस नहीं ले सकते तो कम से कम उसे देने का सवाल तो नहीं उठता ।

जहां तक चीन का प्रश्न है, चीन के साथ हमारा जो विवाद है उस पर हमने अपने पड़ोसियों को भी शायद ठीक से नहीं बताया है । बर्मा के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे देश में आए हुए थे । हमने उनके वक्तव्यों को पढ़ा । उन्होंने बार बार चीन के प्रधान मंत्री की सिंसेरिटी की दुहाई दी है । मुझे उस में से यह ध्वनि निकलती मालूम पड़ी कि वह शायद हमारी ईमानदारी पर उतना विश्वास नहीं करते । संस्कृत भाषा में एक पद्धति है कि अगर किसी की दो पत्नियां हैं और यह कहा जाय कि एक पत्नी पतिव्रता है तो बिना कहे उसका यह अर्थ निकलता है कि जो द्वितीय पत्नी है वह शायद पतिव्रता नहीं है । उन प्रधान मंत्री का यह बार बार कहना कि चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ईमानदार हैं, वह समझौता चाहते हैं, तो इस में से यह आवाज निकलती है कि शायद हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पर उनको शक है । मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा होने का कोई कारण है लेकिन अगर ऐसा है तो हमारे लिए बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है । शायद हम बर्मा के प्रधान मंत्री को भी इस झगड़े के बारे में अपना दृष्टिकोण पूरी तरह से समझा नहीं सके हैं । जो बात चीत चल रही है वह झगड़े को टालने के लिए चल रही है । चीन समझौता नहीं चाहता है । हमारे कम्युनिस्ट नेता प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी कहते हैं कि वह समझौता चाहते हैं तो समझौते का एक ही रास्ता है कि चीन के कब्जे में भारत की जितनी भूमि है उसे चीन खाली कर के चला जाय । अन्य कोई भी समझौता भारत को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगा क्योंकि वह समझौता नहीं होगा, समर्पण होगा । समझौता हम भी चाहते हैं मगर आक्रमण के आधार पर नहीं । चीन के पास नक्शे नहीं हैं । चीन के पास दस्तावेज नहीं हैं इस लिए वह ऐक्चवेलटीज को मानने की बात कर रहे हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि रंगून में वार्ता सफल होगी लेकिन अगर वार्ता सफल नहीं हुई तो चीन के अधिकार में जो भारत की भूमि है उसको वापिस लेने के लिए भारत क्या करेगा इस संबंध में अभी से विचार करने और तैयारी करने की आवश्यकता है । धन्यवाद ।

पंडित ब्रज नारायण 'ब्रजेश' (शिवपूरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र संघ में संसार स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए

[पंडित ब्रज नारायण "बजेश"]

संसार भर के राज्यों के स्वामी संसार भर के बुद्धिमान पुरुष एकत्रित हुए। उस में भारत वर्ष के प्रधान मन्त्री का जाना और भाग लेना यह परमावश्यक था। मैं समझता हूं कि इस दृष्टि से प्रधान मंत्री वहां गये। उन्होंने वहां पहुंच कर सभी के साथ सम्पर्क प्रस्थापित किया। राष्ट्र संघ का दौरा करने के पश्चात प्रधान मंत्री महोदय जैसे ही राजधानी में वापिस आये, लोक-सभा के सदस्यों को एकत्रित कर के उन्होंने वहां की जो स्थिति थी उस से हमको अवगत कराया। सौभाग्य से मैं भी उस में उपस्थित था। देश की जो अवस्था और स्थिति है उसको सामने रखते हुए म यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बिना सोचे विचारे काम कर रहे होंगे। अपनी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश को सुदृढ और सशक्त बनाने के लिए करना चाहिए अपनी बुद्धि के अनुसार वे अवश्यमेव कर रहे हैं। परन्तु कभी कभी हमने जो एक नीति निर्धारित की है उस नीति के बीच में और समय की स्थिति के बीच में संघर्ष खड़ा हो जाता है। संसार में सब से बड़ा संघर्ष आदर्श और व्यवहार के बीच में आ गया है। यदि कोई विचारक बुद्धिमान और समझदार व्यक्ति आदर्श को लेकर चलना चाहता है तो व्यवहार उसके हाथ से खिसक जाता है। यदि वह व्यवहार को ले कर चलना चाहता है तो आदर्श उस के हाथ से निकल जाता है।

दुनिया में इस समय राम और रोटी के बीच में झगड़ा खड़ा हो गया है। यदि रोटी पकड़ते हैं तो राम निकल जाते हैं और यदि राम को पकड़ते हैं तो रोटी खिसक जाती है। ऐसी अवस्था की स्थिति में से निकलना यह बड़े कौशल का कार्य है। प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गये। संसार भर में संघर्ष न हो इस के लिए उन्होंने अपनी आवाज वहां बुल द की। इस में दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस में भी कोई संदेह नहीं है कि राष्ट्र संघ का संसार में होना अत्यावश्यक है। सारे संसार में जब किसी न किसी बात में लोग लड रहे हैं तो उनका फैसला करने के लिए कोई होना भी तो चाहिए। इसी के लिए राष्ट्र संघ का निर्माण हुआ और उस राष्ट्र संघ में यदि हम न पहुंच और पहुंच कर यदि उसका मार्गदर्शन न करें तो वह और भी दुर्बल हो जायगा। हम यह जानते हैं कि राष्ट्र संघ जितना सशक्त होना चाहिये, जितना बलवान होना चाहिये और स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक कार्य करने की जितनी उसमें क्षमता होनी चाहिये उतनी आज उसे प्राप्त नहीं है। राष्ट्र संघ स्वयं गुटों से दूर हुआ नहीं है। इस पर गुटों का प्रभाव है। एक गुट का प्रभाव यदि कोई देखता है और अपनी चलती देखता है कि नहीं हो रही है तो वह जूता उठ लेता है। ऐसी स्थिति राष्ट्र संघ में न हो जिसमें कि किसी आदमी को बलप्रयोग करने का अवसर मिले। न्याय के साथ अगर हो सके यह स्थिति राष्ट्र संघ में अवश्य आनी चाहिये। राष्ट्र संघ में काम करने वाले प्रत्येक सदस्यों के गुटों के बीच में हमें यह भावना निर्माण करनी होगी विशेषकर उन देशों में जोकि अभी अभी नये राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य बने हैं और जो अभी बलवान और सशक्त नहीं हैं। उनमें यह भावना निर्माण करनी चाहिये कि राष्ट्र संघ में भाग लेकर कोई भी पक्ष अपनी अनुचित बात को राष्ट्र संघ के द्वारा स्वीकार्य न करा सके ऐसी स्थिति वहां निर्माण होनी चाहिये। जितने छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र है उन्हें संगठित होना पड़ेगा। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि हमें अपना कोई साथी नहीं बनाना चाहिये। तटस्थता का तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि हम एकाकी रहें अकेले ही हमें रहना चाहिये। हमने एक नीति निर्धारित की कि हम किसी के साथ नहीं मिलेंगे तो क्या यह अकेले ही हम रहेंगे? हमें दूसरों को भी इस मत का बनाना पड़ेगा और जब वह इस मत के हो जायेंगे तो वह गुट अपने आप बन जायगा। जैसे अभी मैं कहूं कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान में जो पार्टियां हैं उनमें से किसी पार्टी में नहीं रहूंगा। मैं नौन पार्टी-

मैन हूं तो मैं नौन-पार्टीमैन तैयार करूंगा और इस तरह एक नौन-पार्टी पार्टी हो जायगी। वह तो स्वाभाविक रूप से हो जायगी। यह कहना कि हमें कोई गुट नहीं बनाना चाहिये, यह कैसे हो सकता है ? संघ शक्ति क्लोयुगे। कलियुग में संगठन में शक्ति है। यदि अमरीका शस्त्रों के कारण ताकतवर है, रूस भी शस्त्रों के कारण ताकतवर है तो हमें संसार के जनबल को लेकर अपने आप को खड़ा करना पड़ेगा। इसके सिवाय कोई दूसरा मार्ग नहीं है।

मुझे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की वह बात बड़ी पसन्द आई जो उन्होंने अपने भाषण में वहां कही कि यदि यह ताकतवर गुट नहीं मानते हैं तो हम कमजोर लोक इकट्ठे होकर उनको दबायेंगे उनको हम समझायेंगे कि तुम्हें किस प्रकार चलना चाहिये। दुर्बलों को बलवान होकर सताते चले जायें और दुर्बल एकत्रित न हों यह मैं बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं। इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जितने भी दुर्बल, दीन हीन देश हैं उन सब का नेतृत्व हमें प्राप्त हुआ है। मैं यह भी मानने को तैयार हूं कि रूस और अमरीका इनमें से कौन प्रथम शक्ति है यह एक विवाद का विषय है लेकिन हम संसार के दीन हीन देशों का नेतृत्व करने वाले तीसरी शक्ति हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि संसार में जितने दीन, हीन और दुर्बल देश हैं, उन सब के अगुवा हम हैं। सब से अधिक मार हमने खाई है। सबसे अधिक भूखे नंगे हम हैं और आज भी हम पर सबसे अधिक अन्याय हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान भी हमको मारता है। चीन भी हमको मारता है। पाकिस्तान के साथ मैत्री संबंध हम कायम करते हैं, चीन के साथ हम मैत्री संबंध कायम करते हैं और दोनों ही उसका बदला हमारे साथ सज्जनता के बजाय दुर्जनता के साथ देते हैं। पाकिस्तान को हम पानी और रुपया देकर आये। वहां से प्रधान मंत्री लौट कर आये तो वहां के पाकिस्तान के शासक आंख दिखा कर कहते हैं कि काश्मीर की समस्या तो फौज सुलझा लेगी। यह क्या बात हुई ? अभी तो आपने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के पाकिस्तान पहुंचने पर उनके ऊपर हार और फूलमालायें डालीं और तत्काल उसके बाद आपने गाली देना शुरू कर दिया और धमकियां देना शुरू कर दिया। यह सज्जनता का भाव नहीं है। हमको क्या करना होगा ? जो छोटे छोटे देश हैं उनको सबको अपने साथ में लेना होगा। आज जो राष्ट्र संघ के सदस्य बने हैं, बहुत से अफ्रीकन देश उसमें आये हैं तो हमें उनके साथ दौत्य संबंध प्रस्थापित करने चाहियें और अपने दूतावास वहां स्थापित कर लेने चाहियें। उनको अपनी स्थिति से अवगत कराना चाहिये और उन्हें अपने साथ लेना चाहिये। राष्ट्र संघ में बहुत बड़ा बहुमत हमारे साथ हो और जो प्रस्ताव हम वहां पर रखें, वह मान्य हो जाये। प्रस्ताव के संबंध में यह कहा गया है :

प्रस्ताव सदशम् वाक्यम
सद्भाव सदशम प्रियम्।

आत्मशक्ति समम् कोपम्
यो जानाति स पण्डित :॥

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय पंडित कहलाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि प्रस्ताव क्या रखना चाहिये और कोप किस पर दिखाना चाहिये, यह तो वह स्वयं जानते ही होंगे। यही समझ कर कोप दिखाना चाहिये। केवल यही कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि हम चाइना को देख लेंगे। कैसे देख लेंगे ? उसको चरखे से नहीं देखा जा सकता है। चाइना के पास बम हैं, रॉकेट्स हैं, गन्स हैं, रशा है और वह लौह आवरण में है। उसकी भेड़िया वृत्ति प्रत्यक्ष सामने है कि हमने उसका कुछ बिगाड़ा नहीं है फिर भी वह चढ़ कर आ गया, हम भाई भाई कहते रहे और वह हम पर आक्रमण करके यहां आ गया। अब वे कहते हैं कि हम समझौता करने के लिये तैयार हैं। पहले फौजदारी की, हमको मार दिया और मारने के बाद कहते हैं कि समझौता कर लो। हमको जो घाव हो गये हैं, उसका क्या होगा ? उसकी दवा

[पं. ित ब्रज नारायण ब्रजेश]

आप करते रहना । यह तो समझौते का कोई प्रकार नहीं है । उन्होंने जो भूमि दबाई है, वे उसको छोड़ दें और फिर बात चीत करें । इस समय जो स्थिति बन गई है, वह बड़ी भयावह है ।

रशा और अमरीका को एक साथ मिलाने के लिये हमने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में एक प्रस्ताव रखा । वह प्रस्ताव न्यायसंगत था और संसार के प्रति सद्भावना प्रकट करने वाला था । यदि रशा और अमरीका, ये दो राष्ट्र नहीं लड़ते हैं, तो फिर संसार में और कोई राष्ट्र नहीं लड़ेंगे । लड़ाई तो इनके बीच में है । छोटे तो व्यर्थ में पिस रहे हैं । यह ठीक है कि हमें छोटों के झगड़े में फंसना नहीं चाहिये, बड़ों के झगड़ों में हमें नहीं जाना चाहिये । परन्तु हमने गुरुत्व लिया है और गुरुत्व सदा हमारे पास रहा है । संसार को आदर्श का उपदेश भारतवर्ष देता रहा है । जब दुनिया लड़ने बैठी है, तो शांति का सन्देश कौन दे सिवाये भारतवर्ष के ? यह ठीक है कि उसके लिये हमें खतरा हो सकता है, लेकिन

निन्दन्तु ीतिनिपुणा : यदिवा स्तुवन्तु ।
लक्ष्मी समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम्
अद्यैव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा ।
न्यायात् पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदम् न धीरा : ।।

धीर पुरुष कभी न्याय के पथ से नहीं हटते हैं । संसार का नाश हो जायगा, यदि रशा और अमरीका के बीच समझौता नहीं होगा । इसलिये हमको उस न्याय की बात को कहना पड़ेगा, चाहे थोड़ा बहुत खतरा हमारे ऊपर आता हो । अगर हम पर खतरा आयगा, तो दुनिया उस खतरे से बचेगी नहीं । भारतवर्ष इस स्थिति में है कि यदि कोई भारतवर्ष को मिटाना चाहेगा, तो उसे यह याद रखना चाहिये कि वह स्वयं भी बच नहीं सकता है । चालीस करोड़ के देश को हानि पहुंचा कर कोई जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है । इस प्रकार का अन्याय और अत्याचार यहां पर नहीं हो सकदा है, यह हमारा विशस है । हमारा देश बड़ा है और अगर चाइना या पाकिस्तान चाहें कि हमें खा जायें, तो वे दोनों मूर्खतापूर्ण स्थिति में हैं । वे हमें खा नहीं सकेंगे । ये खुद अपने मरने का उपाय कर रहे हैं, यह उन्हें समझना चाहिये । हमें कोई डर नहीं है । यदि पाकिस्तान उत्पात करेगा, तो चाइना उसके सिर पर बैठा है, वह उसे खा जायगा और यदि चाइना कुछ करेगा, तो अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान में पहले से ही अपने अड्डे बना लिये हैं । दोनों ने इंतजाम कर लिया है । पर हम यह च हते हैं कि हमारे सिर पर आप क्यों प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं । हम तो उपदेश देने वाले हैं । हम दोनों को समझौता करने के लिये कहते हैं, मगर वे दोनों ही हमारे सिर पर आये हुये हैं । यह उपदेश की वृत्ति जो हमारी सरकार ने अपनायी है, वह अच्छी है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उपदेश देने के साथ साथ भीतर से सशक्त होना भी जरूरी है । हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति राष्ट्रीय नीति पर हावी नहीं होनी चाहिये । केवल कहने से चाइना नहीं भागेगा । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति का सबसे अच्छा उपाय यह होना चाहिये कि संसार को शांति का सन्देश और उपदेश दें, लेकिन साथ ही बार्डर पर अपने लोगों को बसा दें और उनको हथियार देकर उनको सशक्त बनायें । वहां पर अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षण कर देना चाहिये । वहां पर वार इंडस्ट्रीज खोलनी चाहिये और लोगों को धंधे देने चाहिएं । वहां के लोगों को राइफल और बम देने चाहियें । फौज कब तक वहां बैठी रहेगी । वहां फौज रखने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा । अपनी जन संख्या वहां बढ़ानी चाहिय और उसको हथियार देने चाहिय और उनको इस बात की छुट्टी देनी चाहियें कि जब चाइना आये, उस से वे निपट लें । चाइना को कहना चाहिये कि यदि तुम बमों का प्रयोग करोगे, तो हमें कोई डर नहीं है कोई और दमदार तुम्हारे सामने आ जायगा, अन्यथा साधारण हमले से बचने की हम में ताकत है ।

जहां तक संसार में प्रचार सामग्री का संबंध है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के आधार पर, संसार में शांति लाने के लिये भारतवर्ष की जो विशेषता रही है, उस आधार पर अच्छे विद्वान लोग यहां की राजनैतिक स्थिति से लोगों को अवगत कराने के लिये विदेशों में जाने चाहियें । दूतावासों में खास तौर से इसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहियें । हमारे यहां रशा और अमरीका के जो दूतावास हैं, उन्होंने हजारों आदमियों को अपने धंधे पर लगा रखा है। मुझे पचासों आदमियों से वास्ता पड़ा है, जो अमरीकन एम्बेसी में काम करते हैं और बहुत से तो हमारे भीतरी आफिसिज में घुस कर वहां से बारीक खबरों को लाने की चेष्टा करते हैं। यह स्थिति रशा और अमरीका ने यहां पैदा कर रखी है । हमारे दूतावास पता नहीं वहां केवल लड़कियों के डांस करवाते हैं, या पता नहीं क्या करवाते हैं । यह हमें मालूम नहीं है । इस प्रकार के नाच-गाने के काम बाहर बन्द होने चाहियें और इसके स्थान पर वास्तविक स्थिति से अवगत कराने के लिये हमारी तरफ से द्रव्य खर्च होना चाहिये । हमारे दूतावास जागरूक, सतर्क और सावधान होने चाहियें और जहां हमारे दौत्य संबंध नहीं हैं, वहां दौत्य संबंध प्रस्थापित होने चाहिये, खासकर उन नये देशों से, जो अभी अभी राष्ट्र संघ में आय हैं।

चाइना को राष्ट्र संघ में लाना परमावश्यक हैं । इसका समर्थन हम खुले शब्दों में करते रहे और आज भी करना चाहिए । यदि चाइना राष्ट्र संघ में पहुंच जायेगा, तो फिर हम वहां पंच-फ़ैसला करा सकेंगे । जब वह राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य नहीं है , तो फिर राष्ट्र संघ उस का फ़ैसला कहां से करेगा, विचार कहां से करेगा । जो भी आदमी वहां होगा, उसका वहां फ़ैसला हो सकेगा । इसलिए चीन को राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य बनाने के लिए जितने जोर से हम आवाज उठाते रहे हैं, वह आवाज उस के आक्रमण के कारण बिल्कुल नहीं कम होनी चाहिए । उस को राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य बनाने के लिए अवश्य बोलना चाहिए । रशा राष्ट्र संघ का सदस्य था । जब राष्ट्र संघ विरुद्ध हो गया तो काश्मीर के मामले में ख्रुशोव साहब न अपनी वीटो पावर का प्रयोग कर के काश्मीर की समस्या को और उलझने से बचा लिया । अन्यथा राष्ट्र संघ हमारे विरुद्ध होता है और पाकिस्तान संसार में घूम कर अपने प्रति सहानुभूति प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है । इस पर भी हम सोचते हैं कि हम सद्भावना से पाकिस्तान को जीत लेंगे । उस की वृत्ति हमारी अपेक्षा शासन खूब जानता है, क्योंकि वह उस से भिड़ता रहा है और रोज उस के साथ व्यवहार करता है । पाकिस्तानी मनोवृत्ति हिन्दुस्तान में एक दूषित मनोवृति मानी जाने लगी है और उसको हिन्दुस्तान में पनपने नहीं देना चाहिए । पाकिस्तानी मनोवृत्ति हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के लिए घातक रही है, घातक है और घातक होगा, यह मैं निश्चित शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं । इस लिए पाकिस्तान से सावधान रह कर हमें संसार के जनमत को अपने प्रति जाग्रत करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

इस के साथ ही साथ हम को तटस्थता की नीति पर बुद्धिमता पूर्वक कार्य करना चाहिए । जैसा संयुक्त अरब गण राज्य ने किया है, अगर हम भी वैसा ही करें, तो काम बन सकता है । उस ने रशा और अमरीका दोनों से दोस्ती की । फिर स्वेज कैनाल अपने हाथों में ले ली और बाद में कम्यूनिस्टों को धात्त बता दिया । दोस्त के दोस्त हैं और माल अपने हाथ में है । दूसरी ओर न हम गोआ ले सके, न काश्मीर ले सके और न ही हम हिमालय को बचा सके । इस का अर्थ यह है कि अपनी नीति को चलाने की पद्धति में, रीति में—जिस को अंग्रेजी में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कहते हैं—दुर्बलता है, कमजोरी है । उस के सम्बन्ध में हमारी असावधानी हो जाती है,

[पंडित ब्रजेश नारायण ब्रजेश]

उसमें दृढ़ता की कुछ कमी है, इस लिए हमें मार खानी पड़ती है ? मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी जागरूकता से काम लें । क्यूबा का मामला है, और भी कई मामले हैं, जिन से कुछ बड़ी शक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है । क्यूबा में बहुत सी अमरीकन शूगर कम्पनीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया और अमरीकन्ज को फांसी पर चढ़ा दिया गया । हम छोटे भाई को बचाने जायें और बड़ा भाई नाराज हो जाये, यह ठीक नहीं है । उस में थोड़ा चुप रहने की आवश्यकता है । उस में कुछ सावधान रहना चाहिए ।

रहिमन झगड़ा बड़िन कंहं पड़ हु
बीच जनिघाय,

लड़े लोह पाहन दौ बीच रूई जरि जाय ।

दो पत्थरों के बीच रुई जल कर नष्ट हो जाती है । उस में थोड़ी राजनैतिक दूरदर्शिता से काम कर लेना चाहिए ।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि यहां पर एक एशियन कमेटी लीगल कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी का निर्माण हुआ है । समाचार पत्रों में भी हम निरन्तर पढ़ते रहते हैं । इस कमेटी का पिछला अधिवेशन कोलम्बो में हुआ था और इस वर्ष यहां हो रहा है । यह कमेटी क्या करती है, इस में कौन कौन से सदस्य हैं, अखबरों में हम पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन यहां तो हमें कुछ बताया नहीं जाता है । एशिया के जो दूसरे देश रह गए हैं, उन को इस में क्यों सम्मिलित नहीं किया जाता है, प्रधान मंत्री हम को इस से अवगत करने की कृपा करें । उस को भी बलशाली बनाने की जरूरत है और एशिया को सशक्त बना कर हमें आगे आना चाहिए ।

हम ने नार्थ कोरिया का ट्रेड कमीशन कायम किया है, लेकिन साउथ कोरिया ने क्या बिगाड़ा है ? हमको दोनों से लाभ उठाना चाहिए । हमारे बड़े व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध भी नहीं हैं, इस लिए हमें दोनों से लाभ उठाना चाहिए । इसी प्रकार इजराइल बन गया है और जब हम सत्य का प्रतिपादन करने चले हैं, तो हम को उसे भी दौत्य संबंध स्थापित करने चाहिएं । एक दो बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बात की थी, लेकिन फिर उस को टाल दिया । सत्य के प्रतिपादन के लिए हमें साहस के साथ आगे आना चाहिए और जहां भी हमको देश के लिए लाभ मिल सके, हमें लाभ उठाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य तो किया जा रहा है, लेकिन थोड़ी और सतर्कता और सावधानी बरती जाये, तो भय का कोई कारण नहीं है । हम को देश से भय के वातावरण को निकालना चाहिए और देश के लोगों को सशक्त बनाना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय अवश्यमेव सफल होंगे । भय का कोई कारण नहीं है । देश उन के पीछे है और सारा संसार आज नहीं तो कल, कल नहीं तो परसों या तो उन के पीछे आयगा, अन्यथा नष्ट हो जायगा । इस के सिवा दूसरा कोई मार्ग नहीं है । उस को शान्ति के मार्ग पर आना पड़ेगा । और अगर वह नहीं आता है, तो उस के लिए विनाश का द्वार खुला हुआ है । यही हमारे गुरुत्व का कारण है, जो हम ठीक प्रकार से कर रहे हैं, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं । यह एक निर्विवाद चीज है । परन्तु इसके लिए हमें थोड़ी सावधानी से प्रयास करना चाहिये । घर वालों को ज्यादा नहीं दबाना चाहिये और बाहर वालों से सावधान रहनां चाहिये ।

16 hrs.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय जी, राष्ट्र संघ में हमारे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री गए, बहुत सी शिक्षक के बावजूद, इसे में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना मानता हूं । जहां तक राष्ट्र संघ का सम्बन्ध

है, संसार में भी और हमारे देश में भी ऐसा मानने वालों में मैं नहीं हूं जो समझते हैं कि राष्ट्र संघ एक निरर्थक संस्था है और वह अब तक दुनिया में कुछ नहीं कर सकी। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में शुरू से मतभेद रहा है। आज भी है। राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना के बाद राष्ट्र संघ अब तक क्या कर सका यह तभी मालूम होता है जब राष्ट्र संघ के पहले एक इस प्रकार की जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था थी, लीग आफ नेशंस, उसका हम इतिहास देखें। दुनिया तब टुकड़ों में विभक्त थी, हजारों वर्षों से रही है। यदि हम दुनिया के इतिहास को देखें, मानवता के इतिहास को देखें तो हमें स्पष्ट मालूम होता है कि हमारा देश भी न जाने कितने टुकड़ों में विभक्त था। पहले पहल दुनिया को इकट्ठा लाने का प्रयत्न हुआ १९१४ के संसार व्यापी युद्ध के पश्चात् और उस समय लीग आफ नेशंस की स्थापना हुई। वह अपने कार्य में सफल नहीं हो सकी। दूसरा युद्ध हुआ और उसके बाद संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की स्थापना हुई। लेकिन हमें यह मानना होगा कि लीग आफ नेशंस चाहे युद्ध रोकने में समर्थ न हुई हो, उसने पहले पहल दुनिया के एकीकरण का एक वायुमंडल बनाया है और यदि हम उसके इतिहास से राष्ट्र संघ के इतिहास की तुलना करें तो हमें स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि राष्ट्र संघ अपने काम में यदि पूर्ण रीति से नहीं तो कुछ न कुछ सफल अवश्य हुआ है।

हजारों वर्षों से दुनिया में युद्ध चलते रहे हैं। दुनिया का विभाजन रहा है। ऐसी हालत में यदि राष्ट्र संघ को इस समय धक सफलता नहीं मिली तो इसमें खेद की बात नहीं है, इसमें आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। मैं यह बात इसलिये कहता कि मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूं, इसलिए कुछ दूर की बात को देखता हूं। लीग आफ नेशंस का मैं समर्थक था, राष्ट्र संघ का भी समर्थक हूं। इसकी पूर्ण सफलता और सुखद सफलता तो तभी हो सकती है जब दुनिया की एक सरकार स्थापित हो जाए। आज यह कल्पना की चीज है। लेकिन दुनिया में चिन्तकों ने, विचारकों ने पहले पहल कुछ चीजों की कल्पना की। पहले पहल वे चीजें, महान वस्तुयें कल्पना की वस्तुयें रही हैं। कल्पना का एक आकार साकार हुआ है समय के बाद। दो बातों में से एक बात होगी। या तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की शान्तिपूर्ण नीति के अनुसार चल कर दुनिया में आगे चल कर एक सरकार की स्थापना होगी या फिर दुनिया का नाश हो जाएगा। वह दुःखद और असफल घटना होगी। मैं तो बड़ा आशावादी व्यक्ति हूं। मैं तो सुखद और सफल बातों की कल्पना किया करता हूं, दुःखद और असफल बातों की नहीं।

बारूद जिस समय पहले पहल ईजाद हुई तो पहला वह विस्फोटक पदार्थ था जो दुनिया में ईजाद हुआ। कोई उस समय यह नहीं सोचता था कि आगे चल कर वह विस्फोटक पदार्थ एक अणु बम और एक उद्जन बम का रूप ले लेगा। तो एक ही बात हो सकती है, या तो युद्धों की समाप्ति दुनिया की एक सरकार या फिर उद्जन बम और अणु बम से बड़े किसी विस्फोटक पदार्थ का निर्माण जिससे हमारे इस प्लेनेट के ही टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेंगे।

इस समय दुनिया दो दलों में विभक्त है और केवल एक भारतवर्ष ही ऐसा देश है—प्रधान देशों में मैं कहता हूं—जो.... सच्ची शान्ति चाहता है। भारतवर्ष कोई धनवान देश नहीं है, भारतवर्ष कोई बहुत सैनिक दृष्टि से सशक्त देश भी नहीं है। लेकिन भारतवर्ष की एक विशेष प्रकार की परम्परा है, वह शान्ति की परम्परा है कि जिसके कारण भारतवर्ष को संसार की इस समय की स्थिति में एक विशेष प्रकार का स्थान प्राप्त है।

[सेठ गोविंद दास]

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो भाषण संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में दिया, जिस प्रकार उनका जाना वहां एक ऐतिहासिक घटना हुई, उसी प्रकार वह भाषण भी वहां की एक ऐतिहासिक भाषण है । मैंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अधिवेशनों की कार्रवाइयों को इधर उधर पढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया है । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के उस भाषण से पूर्व उस प्रकार का संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भाषण हुआ है, वह कम से कम मैंने नहीं पढ़ा है । यद्यपि उनका प्रस्ताव वहां पर गिर गया तो वह तो होने वाली बात थी लेकिन प्रस्ताव ने अपना काम कर दिया । जिस समय महात्मा गांधी दूसरी गोल मेज़ परिषद् में गये थे, उनके जो वहां भाषण हुये थे उस समय जो वह चाहते थे वह नहीं हुआ परन्तु अन्त में उन भाषणों ने अपना असर दिखाया । दूसरी गोल मेज़ परिषद् में महात्मा गांधी कांग्रेस की ओर से भारतवर्ष के एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि थे । उनकी बात उस समय तो नहीं सुनी गई परन्तु हमने देखा महात्मा गांधी के दूसरी गोल मेज़ परिषद् के भाषणों के अनुसार ही हमारे देश को स्वतंत्रता मिली और आज हम निर्माण कार्य में संलग्न हैं । इसी प्रकार जो प्रस्ताव पंडित जी ने वहां पर रखा था वह स्वीकृत न हुआ हो लेकिन उस प्रस्ताव के रखने के बाद उन्होंने वहां पर जो भाषण दिया वह दुनिया के विचारकों को, दुनिया के चिन्तकों को एक दिशा में ले जाता है, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है ।

निःशस्त्रीकरण इस समय की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है । इसी प्रकार उपनिवेशवाद का अन्त भी सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है । ये दोनों बातें इस समय सबसे महान हैं । एक नई बात उसके बाद हुई और वह है अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव । कैनेडी साहब चुने गए वहां के राष्ट्रपति । लोग एक विशेष प्रकार की दृष्टि से इस चुनाव को देखते हैं । मैं यद्यपि इस चुनाव से कोई बहुत आशा नहीं करता, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस समय दुनिया में जो तनाव है वह कोई विशेष रूप से कम होगा लेकिन कैनेडी साहब तभी सफल माने जायेंगे इतिहास में जब वह निश्शस्त्रीकरण और उपनिवेशवाद का अन्त करने में या निश्शस्त्रीकरण को आगे बढ़ाने में और उपनिवेशवाद के अन्त को आगे बढ़ाने में सफल हों । पहले आप जानते हैं एशिया की जागृति हुई । एशिया के देश उस समय बड़े गिरे हुये देश माने जाते थे । रूस को भी मैं बहुत दूर तक एशिया का देश मानता हूं । यदि आप रूस की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देखें तो उस का एक अंश भले ही योरप में है लेकिन उस का अधिक अंश एशिया में है । इसलिये रूस को मैं बहुत दूर तक एशिया का देश मानता हूं । एशिया में पहले पहल जापान की जागृति हुई, उस के बाद रूस की जागृति हुई, फिर भारतवर्ष जगा और उसके बाद चीन जगा । एशिया में जो कुछ हुआ वही आज अफ़्रीका में हो रहा है । अफ़्रीका में जब मैं गया उस समय, सन् १९३७ की बात है, एक विचित्र अवस्था थी उस की । उस समय वहां के भारतवासी अपने हकों की बात कहते थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस ने सदा उन से एक बात कही कि अफ़्रीका के उन निवासियों को जो भारत से गये हैं, अपनी बात अलग नहीं कहनी चाहिये । उन को वहां के मूल निवासियों से मिल कर सब के हकों की बात कहनी चाहिये । सन् १९३७ के बाद के इस २३ वर्षों के जमाने को जब मैं देखता हूं तो वहां बड़ा फर्क हुआ है । अफ़्रीका में आज छोटे बड़े सब देश जागृत हो रहे हैं । जिस प्रकार एशिया को योरप दबा कर नहीं रख सका, उसी प्रकार अफ़्रीका को अमरीका दबा कर नहीं रख सकेगा, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूं । जिस प्रकार एशिया का उत्थान एक अवश्यम्भावी वस्तु थी उसी प्रकार अफ़्रीका का उत्थान भी एक

अवश्यम्भावी वस्तु है। योरप में इस समय जो दशा है वह हम देख रहे हैं। अमरीका की इस समय सब से ऊंची स्थिति है, इस में सन्देह नहीं। परन्तु मैं तो उस समय की कल्पना करता हूं जिस समय चाहे पंडित जी न हों, मैं न होऊं, हम में से अधिकांश न हों, किन्तु जिस समय अमरीका का वही हाल होगा जो कि इस समय योरप का हुआ। चक्रनेमि क्रमेण। जैसा कहा जाता है कि चक्का ऊपर जाता है फिर नीचे जाता है, उसी प्रकार जागृति अब सारे एशिया और अफ्रीका की हो कर रहेगी।

जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है, हम सदा न्याय के संग रहे हैं। जब हम पराधीन थे उस समय भी, आप यदि कांग्रेस के प्रस्तावों को देखें, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि हम ने उन देशों के साथ, जिन के प्रति अन्याय होता था, सदा अपनी सहानूभूति प्रकट की है। आज भी हमारी वह अवस्था है। कांगों के सम्बन्ध में भी हमें वही कहना है। आज कांगो को बहुत बड़ा स्थान मिल गया है। उस की बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है। किसी समय इस प्रकार की स्थिति अन्य देशों की भी थी। कोरिया की भी थी। लेकिन यह छोटी छोटी बातें हैं। कांगो के प्रश्न को मैं बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न नहीं मानता। मैं अफ्रीका की जागृति को बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न मानता हूं, और कांगो का जो प्रश्न है वह उसके अन्तर्गत एक छोटा सा प्रश्न है। तो हम सदा यहां तक कि पराधीनता के समय भी, उन के संग रहे, उन देशों के संग र जिन के प्रति अन्याय होता था। आज भी हम उन के संग हैं।

जहां तक हमारा खुद का मामला है, चीन और पाकिस्तान की बातें यहां बहुत कही गई। मुझे तो आश्चर्य हुआ श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी का भाषण सुन कर। उन का भाषण सुन कर मुझे सदा आश्चर्य होता है और जब कभी वे बोलते हैं उस के बाद मुझे बोलने का मौका भी मिलता है। वे बोले जहां तक साम्यवादी दल का सम्बन्ध है, "यदि भारत पर आक्रमण हुआ तो भारतवर्ष के बचाव के लिये साम्यवादी दल सब से पहले आगे बढ़ेगा" मेरी समझ में उन का यह "इफ" नहीं आया। आज भी यदि हमारे साम्यवादी भाई चीन का भारत पर आक्रमण नहीं मानते हैं तो वे ऐसा कब मानेंगे, यह मैं समझ नहीं पाता। कल एक वक्तव्य में पंडित जी ने यहां पर कहा कि उन की इस समय की जो कार्रवाइयां हैं, उनकी रिपोर्टें उन के पास आती हैं, लेकिन अभी तक वे कार्रवाइयां देशद्रोह तक नहीं पहुंची हैं। मैं पंडित जी से अत्यन्त....

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने ऐसा कब कहा?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : कल आप ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा था।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी : कुछ और कहा था।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : आप ने यह कहा था कि इतनी दूर वे नहीं पहुंचे हैं कि जिन पर कोई कार्रवाई की जाय।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने यह कहा था कि इस का फैसला करना कि क्या हो, यह गौरतलब बात है। मैं कैसे राय दूं। एक फिक्रा देख कर? अगर कोई कानूनी बात है तो गौर किया जाय, और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स गौर करती हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं पंडित जी से। पंडित जी की नीति इस तरह की है, जैसा कि महर्षि वाल्मिकी ने कहा "मृदूनि कुसुमादपि" जब यहां हड़ताल होने वाली थी, उस समय भी मैंने यह निवेदन किया था। मैं आज भी कहना चाहता हूं कि साम्यवादियों की जो कार्यवाइयां हैं वे अब इस हद तक पहुंच गई हैं कि चाहे वे किन्तु, परन्तु, लेकिन, अगर, मगर लगा के हमें उन के भुलावे में नहीं आना

[सेठ गोबिन्द दास]

चाहिये। समय आ गया है जिस प्रकार हम को अन्य कार्रवाइयां करनी चाहियें, उसी प्रकार से उन के सम्बन्ध में भी हमें बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

पंडित ब्रजनारायण ब्रजेश : सम्भव है कि कृष्ण की तरह से शिशुपाल को देख रहे हों।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सम्बन्ध है, अभी पंडित जी अय्यूब साहब से मिले। उन से मिलने के बाद भी अय्यूब साहब ने एक वक्तव्य झाड़ दिया कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहूं, पाकिस्तान हमारा पड़ोसी देश है। हमारे आपस के झगड़ों के सबब से यहां तक नौबत पहुंच गई है कि सन् १९४८ में जो हमारा पाकिस्तान से १८१ करोड़ रु० तक का था वह सन् १९५९ में घट कर ११ करोड़ तक आ गया है। कहां १८५ करोड़ और कहां ११ करोड़। यह स्थिति कोई अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है, यह मैं स्वीकार करता हूं। इस के साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान से हमारे अच्छे से अच्छे सम्बन्ध रहें, यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ जहां तक कश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है, हमें जरा भी नहीं झुकना है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी झुकना नहीं भी चाहते। कश्मीर हमारी भूमि है, कश्मीर कानूनी तौर पर हमारे साथ हुआ है। तो जहां तक काश्मीर का सम्बन्ध है, हम को यह मान लेना चाहिये कि उस की अन्तिम पुष्टि हो चुकी है। कश्मीर हमारा है और हमारा रहेगा। यह दो बातें तो हमारे देश से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं।

अन्त में मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि मनुष्य का सृष्टि में सर्वश्रेष्ठ स्थान उस की ज्ञान शक्ति के कारण है। पहले हर शरद ऋतु में युद्ध में जाना राजाओं का कर्त्तव्य माना जाता था। आज दुनियां की वह स्थिति नहीं रही। आज यदि कोई युद्ध भी होता है तो उस के लिये बीस दलीलें देनी पड़ती हैं कि विवश होकर हमें युद्ध करना पड़ रहा है। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया हमारे पास फौजी ताकत नहीं पर हमारे पास शांति का दूतत्व है जो भारत वर्ष की हजारों वर्षों की संस्कृति है। भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने भी यही शांति का दूतत्व किया, भगवान महावीर और भगवान बुद्ध ने भी शांति का उपदेश दिया, महात्मा गांधी ने भी वही शांति का कार्य किया और पंडित जी उस संस्कृति के अनुसार चलते हुए वह कार्य कर रहे हैं जो आज नहीं तो कल और कल नहीं तो परसों दुनियां में अपना बेजोड़ स्थान रखने वाला है और शांति स्थापित होने वाली है क्योंकि यदि शांति स्थापित नहीं होती तो दुनियां का कोई भविष्य नहीं है।

Dr. Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure you that you will have no occasion to ring the bell where I am concerned. I believe in brevity, and give more opportunities to hon. Members of this House to follow and speak. It is now nearly two months and three weeks since we last had a debate on foreign affairs. Much water has flowed and many things have happened in this world. There was a terrific congregation of Heads of States and in that august body there was the lone voice of our Prime Minister who stood by certain principles irrespective of whether it pleased the people or displeased the people. In this congregation, which should have really produced good results, what actually hapened was, there was showing of fists and thumping of tables and there was a representative of one country, whose name I am not prepared to mention, who actually took out his slipper and hurled it at the table. So, it was not a body which really had much decorum in it.

Our Prime Minister moved a resolution in order to bring the nations together, particularly America and Russia. He stood for those principles —it did not matter whether they pleased or displeased the people. I read in the papers that the Australian Prime Minister was very offended and said that he would take up the matter, but later on he realised and, as a sportsman, he came forward and, I am told, he shook hands with our Prime Minister.

But, at the same time, I was also pained to read in the papers that when our Prime Minister passed through England the usual diplomatic courtesies were not extended to him. I do not know whether it is a fact or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say, Sir, that it is not correct?

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: I am very happy to hear it. It was only a newspaper report.

The resolution and the speech made by the Prime Minister will be written in letters of gold, as it was one of the finest speeches made in that great Assembly. Whatever the result was, the world admired that resolution and it was a moral victory for India.

From the Prime Minister's speech today, it came to our knowledge that Shri Rajeshwar Dayal was chosen by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. I really thought that it was a routine appointment. But this is indeed a happy event, because they have selected an Indian officer from this country and it speaks volumes of the administrative ability in this country of ours.

Since you have allowed a little reference to border disputes, I would just like to mention about China. The violation of our air space still continues. Their indifference to the various protests made by this country both by diplomatic and personal approaches is still as ruthless and inhuman as it has always been. I do not know why we are still sponsoring their case in the United Nations, because I am one of those who subscribe to that school of thought that a Biblical saying comes to my mind—"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth". That is how I view China. And, Communist propaganda is still worse than before both outside and within our frontiers.

Field Marshal Ayub was all honey and jam to Shri Nehru when he went there. Noble as he is, he gave all that; and he gave with both hands. But the moment Shri Nehru left Pakistan and returned back to India, Field Marshal Ayub issued a statement the other day, which is reported by the PTI. The statement reads as follows:

> "President Ayub Khan today expressed doubts whether it would be 'worthwile' for him to go to India. Answering questions by newsmen on his return here this morning after a 12-day tour of the UAR and Saudi Arabia, President Ayub said:
>
> "There is no date fixed for my visit to India. If it is worthwhile to go to India, one could go any time. But the question is whether it is worthwhile to go."
>
> A correspondent asked President Ayub to comment on 'bitter criticism in the Indian Press' of the speeches he made during his recent tour of occupied Kashmir.
>
> President Ayub: "Truth is always bitter. But it was meant for the good of both India and Pakistan. (President Ayub had said during his tour that the Pakistan Army would not allow the Kashmir problem to remain unsolved for long and that Pakistan could not trust India until the Kashmir issue was solved)."

What he has said about the Army is his usual threat of "I shall take all I get and I shall keep on asking for more". This is, in my opinion, hitting below the belt and may I also say is just not cricket. Having invited our Prime Minister to his country and having said that the best of relations

[Shri Vijaya Ananda].

will now exist between us, to turn round and do this is just not cricket.

It is pleasing indeed that youth is going to play a big part in world affairs. Mr. Kennedy is the next President of America and indeed this is going to be a great event in world affairs, because he will not have those conservative ideas and he does not belong to that school of thought which follows the old regime and the old system. So, it augurs well for the whole world that Mr. Kennedy is going to be the next President, who has already been called as a friend of India.

I can say that our policy of non-alignment has resulted in commanding the respect of the whole world. Shri Nehru is the apostle of non-alignment. It is India's supreme good luck—thanks to the Prime Minister's supreme wisdom—to have steered clear of the two blocks and remained, as firmly as ever, wholly uncommitted. The world situation today, we may justly claim, has given a new sanction to the basic policy of non-alignment. There is growing recognition that non-alignment, which is stepped in the *ahimsa* of our priceless heritage is the only sovereign remedy to nuclear annihilation. This policy of non-alignment has served us so well that it becomes our duty to salute our Prime Minister as its apostle. Gandhiji was the apostle of non-violence and Shri Nehru is the apostle of non-alignment. I also congratulate the External Affairs Ministry on the splendid work it has done.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard with great interest the opening speech of the Prime Minister, which is a summary of his address to the UNO. The safety of a nation, the integrity of a country and its future depend mainly on a wise, judicious and effective handling of its foreign affairs and any wrong step taken may spell disaster not only to the present generation, but to the posterity also. So, it is necessary that on questions of foreign policy the leaders of all parties are taken into confidence and foreign policy is placed above party politics. There must be a considerable measure of agreement on fundamental principles. It is only this united action that will ensure the continuity of our foreign policy and also strengthen the nation.

At the same time, it is necessary for us to express our views and our ideas freely and frankly, not to embarrass the Prime Minister, but in an endeavour to lead the country in a safe path. After the war, the world has become very much disturbed. It has become a tumultuous world. Blocs have been formed. Distrust among nations is growing. Talks on disarmament have been going on, but still no concrete step has been achieved.

In this connection, I must state that the Nnited Nations have played a notable part in preventing confficts among great nations. It has played a supreme part in preventing war on many occasions. It is true the UN has its own shortcomings. But the nations that are members of this world organisation must not become impatient at them. All the nations must work together with that supreme object of achieving peace and preventing war. But if any nation wants to set at naught the good work of the UN or to break away from it, it is all the more necessary for the remaining nations to band themselves together and carry forward the banners of freedom and justice with a stout heart, and also uphold the true ideals of democracy.

The recent meeting of the world organisation, as was pointed out by the Prime Minister, is a unique one and a historic one. Heads of States, including Presidents, Prime Ministers and Kings participated in the present meeting of the United Nations. Mr. Khrushchev also very jubilantly came

and attended the meeting. Our Prime Minister also attended the meeting full of hope and buoyancy. But he had to return most depressed. Though the present session of the United Nations was attended by the Heads of States, it was a foregone conclusion,—at least I had no delusion,—that nothing tangible would be achieved. I know that nothing tangible will be achieved and the complications will increase on account of the background. This meeting was preceded by many unpleasant incidents, incidents which were not only political but personal. There was the break-up of the Summit meeting; there was the flight of the U-2 plane on the Russian border, which was brought down by Soviet Rockets. If that Summit meeting had continued, perhaps some substantial progress would have been made towards achieving peace. Then again, there was the unpleasant incident of withdrawing the invitation that was extended to the American President. The Americans had to confine the Russian Prime Minister to the Manhattan Island, and the Russian Prime Minister was insistent on the removal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. All these incidents not only created increased complications but also a personal animosity between these two mighty nations. On this background, we knew perfectly well that nothing tangible will be achieved and, there would be more complications rather than achieve peace.

Mr. Khrushchev, Judging from what happened subsequently—it is quite obvious to all—attended the meeting of the United Nations, not with a genuine object of achieving peace but to disrupt and disintegrate it, and his main idea seems to be to create a bloc, specially a Communist bolc within the world organisation. The world oganisation, in my opinion, must be a non-party organisation and when the members function there they must feel that they are above the nations and they must think of the would. But this idea was to create complications and to have one of his own Secretary. I am glad that his manoeuvres were not appreciated by the other countries and various other countries resisted it. As I said, if any member of the United Nations tries to disintegrate it or wants to have it split up, it must be resisted by other nations. His behaviour, his gestures, his undemocratic expressions, culminating in the brandishing of a shoe certainly would not pave the way for peace. On the other hand, it looks as if Mr. Khrushcheve attended this meeting with the sole object of strengthening his own doctrine, the Communist doctrine and turing the world to his side, as, he once expressed that he would like to see the Communist flag flying over every country. That seems to be his sole object.

Our Prime Minister played an important part in the United Nations. His address, which I heard over the radio, had a mixed reception. As he said, the four points to be considered were: disarmament, colonialism, Congo and the structure of the United Nations. So far as disarmament is concerned, I do not think any country or any nation is opposed to it. Every country wants disarmament. We want disarmament because we know that unless there is disarmament there would be no peace. Now the question is: how to achieve disarmament? We have come to the conclusion that disarmament cannot be achived now on account of the mutual distrust existing between the nations. That distrust must be removed. So I say that our Prime Minister should have concentrated himself on how to remove the distrust. He has played the role of a conciliator. He tried his best to reconcile these two mighty nations. But some of his utterances made them lose their confidence in him. For example, he referred to Congo. I agree with him that Congo is an important matter. But Congo is in its present position because of the Congolese people themselves. Belgians wanted to get out of Congo and leave or entrust it to the people

[Mohammed Imam].

of Congo. But the Congolese people are not united. They fight among themselves. There are parties of Mobutu, Lumamba and Kasavubu fighting among themselves. So, the present situation is not due to the fault of the United Nations or any other power.

Then, our Prime Minister referred to colonialism. It is true that colonialism is bad and all the nations or powers that are dominating over other countries must withdraw. At the same time, we must give credit to the Western Powers for their attitude, for their action in releasing a number of countries which were under their subjugation, which were colonies till now. I think nearly 30 countries have been released from colonialism and they are independent nations now and many of them have got an honoured place in the United Nations. I wish our Prime Minister had shown some appreciation of this attitude of the Western Powers. I am sure that in future colonialism will become a thing of the past.

But I must refer to another form of imperialism, which our Prime Minister has not criticised. Here I am speaking of the Communist form of imperialism. Russia has been pursuing the policy of a new form of imperialism, an imperialism which is not only strategic but also ideological, which threatens the welfare and safety of several nations. Formerly, eastern Europe comprised of nearly 13 to 15 States. Where are they? They have all become satellites of Russia. All those ancient nations have been extinguished. What about East Germany? Russia does not want it to go to West Germany and it does not want to restore it to its original status. What about Hungary? What about other countries? This is a more dangerous form of imperialism because it is not merely imperialism but it assimilates. Communists want to assimilate all the other countries.

We are placed in a similar danger. One Communist country, China, is keenly pursuing a policy of imperialism without rhyme or regard and it has stealthily occupied 40,000 sq. miles of our territory and now it does not want to give it back. It is true that many unpleasant things have happened since then. The Prime Minister, has not the same robust confidence and the determination which he had at the commencement of the aggression because at that time he said that he would not have any talk or any negotiation with China unless they vacate the occupied territory. But he is arguing now, that there may be Chinese plane flights over India, there may be incursions. The safety of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim is threatened. Their position has become very vulnerable. With all these things he seems complacent. In fact, we have to apprehend the greatest danger from that quarter.

It is true that some negotiations have been going on between the two teams of officials, that is, the Indian and the Chinese teams. I have no illusions about it. I know how it will end. While these negotiations have been going on. The Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai gives a press statement in London and accuses India of being in possession of Chinese territory. While that is going on, do you expect that there will be any negotiations and any concrete steps to restore what has been taken from us unlawfully?

Even if some negotiations take place and some settlement is arrived at, still the fundamental danger is there. When the Chinese occupied Tibet, when Tibet was obliterated by China, a permanent source of danger to India was created. Till now historically India was supposed to be impregnable from its northern border. If the enemy approached, it was through the west. But now it has become very vulnerable from the northern side.

The Chinese are sitting on the hoary heights of the Himalayas as I said last time, and looking greedily at the Indo-Gangetic valley. Not only the integrity of Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim is affected. I do not know what is their future. If China pursues its Communist—imperialist policy, India will have to face a very great task. So unless Tibet is restored to its original position and is given back to its original peace-loving people, India will have to face the danger constantly and posterity will curse us. This question had been brought up in the U.N.O. But I regret very much that the hon. Prime Minister never made any reference regarding the Chinese aggression in the U.N. He never made any reference to it and never brought to the notice of the U.N. of Chinese aggression. On the other hand, India was very vociferous in supporting China's inclusion in the U.N.

As has been pointed out, perhaps China by itself formerly had a seat. But can an aggressor be made a member of the UN? When you advocate its inclusion, your advocacy clearly shows a spirit of appeasement. That policy of appeasement may give a wrong impression to others and they may think that we are yielding to Chinese pressure. So I submit that we must be firm and we must fight for Tibet's restoration because unless that buffer state is constituted, India's safety is at stake. Dalai Lama's cause must be taken up and supported. The initial mistake was committed when India admitted the suzerainty of China over Tibet.

Now I may speak of the internal differences. We can fight against external foes and defeat them, but it is very difficult to fight against ourselves. The unfortunate position is that in our country there are people who keep the party above the country. The country may go, but they want their party to continue and to flourish. In their zeal to uphold their party principles, they will have no hesitation when an occasion arises to invite persons to come from abroad. That is what is happening. You were pleased to state yesterday, though it has been refuted by my hon. friend Professor Hiren Mukerjee, that there are Communist elements who are in sympathy with the Chinese policy and who, when the occasion arises and if the party demands, will give aid to them and act against the interests of the country because this party is a worldwide organisation and they are under so many obligations.

I read recently in some paper that the Home Ministry wanted to introduce legislation treating any doubt entertained regarding the integrity of the country as treason. It was also pointed out therein that at the interference of the External Affairs Ministry, the Bill could not be brought before Parliament. This is a papar report; I do not know how far it is true. Anyhow, I feel that the time has come when necessary action has to be taken to suppress fifth columnists. The country is at stake. Its integrity is most important. Its safety is most important.

Only one word about the affairs in the U.N. You, Sir, in all sincerity, supported by four other nations, brought up that Resolution with a view to bring together Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower. Your intentions were laudable, no doubt. But, I am afraid, the Resolution was not a practical one. Besides, it was a personal one. Your idea was to bring together Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev and ask them to talk over. Do you know the personal differences? In fact, the differences were so acute and were so personal that any amount of Resolution or any number of resolutions of the U.N. would not have brought them together. Even supposing the U.N. had accepted the Resolution, nobody could have compelled these two leaders to meet, if they did not want. It is something like this. A boy does not want to marry a girl and a girl does not want to marry a boy. A Resolution of this

[Mohammed Imam].

Parliament cannot compel them to go and marry. On the other hand, it would have been more prudent, it would have been more practical if you had held prior consultation with them. In fact, whenever we from the opposition bring up any important matters here we meet you and it is only if there is a 50 per cent chance of its acceptance, we bring it up. Before bringing up the Resolution, I wish you had consulted the two leaders as to what their reaction would be and whether they are willing to meet. A person who has been confined to Manhatten island and a person who has been faced with refusal of invitation—was there any chance of these two coming together? On the other hand, the amendment moved by the Australian Prime Minister Mr. Menzies was a more practical one, though you did not like it. The amendment was to omit the personal reference to Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev, and suggesting that Russia and America should meet. Russia and America included Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Eisenhower. If you had accepted it, it would have been more practical. On the other hand, that amendment upset you and you withdrew the Resolution in a temper.

Mr. Speaker: All these are addressed not to me, I suppose.

Shri Mohammed Imam: No, Sir. The Australian amendment was more practical. I do not know whether our Prime Minister's prestige has gone high or low. But, one thing, I must submit. There is a general feeling not only in this country, but in others also that our Prime Minister is being influenced by the Communist bloc.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am speaking frankly.

An Hon. Member: For the Swatantra party?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Whatever it may be, in fact, his denouncing of colonialism, the absence of any referenc to communist domination, his partial support to Mr. Khrushchev to reconstitute the secretariat of the U.N., our Prime Minister suggested along with the Secretary an Assistant Secretary, his advocacy for the admission of China to U.N.—all these have created a feeling in India and elsewhere. it may be wrong, that his leanings are more towards communism.

I submit that India must be strong. Peace can be achieved in three ways. It can be achieved through strength, through appeasement, through conciliation. Appeasement and conciliation are out of the question. If we want to achieve peace, it must be through strength. Of course, our Prime Minister is very much wedded to a policy of non-alignment, but in a time of emergency, when we have a mighty enemy at our doors, there should be at least some Powers to whom we can turn for help. The time has come for the Prime Minister to revise his policy of non-alignment. It has been suggested that India has been running with the hares and hunting with the hounds. The policy must be changed. I feel that the country's future will not be safe unless we revise our present foreign policy and adopt a sounder policy so that the safety and integrity of the country may be ensured.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Our Prime Minister, having studied at close quarters the work of the U.N., has been able to give us a complete and comprehensive picture of the problems that come up before the U.N., and it is indeed very creditable to all of us to know that our Prime Minister played a very important role in the present session of the U.N.

He has brought out in his speech the useful part that the U.N. continues

to play in the world, and emphasized that this House, the Government of India and the people of India must uphold the U.N. There can be no doubt that the U.N. has, of late, been taking interest in maintaining the independence of the smaller countries which have recently become free, and trying its best to support them with resources in order that they may maintain and guard their independence. It has been real good work under the direction of the present Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjoeld.

If India went to the U.N., it was with a view to utilise the U.N. for a good purpose, namely the advancement of peace, unlike our friend Mr. Khrushchev who, obviously, went there to destroy the influence and also the importance that the U.N. commands, at any rate, among the new rising nations of the world whom they generally describe the uncommitted nations. The part that India has played under the direction of our Prime Minister recently in the U.N. has, I think, in a way taken India a long way towards getting her the leadership of the uncommitted nations in the U.N. It is perfectly plain that influence is gradually and increasingly shifting from what are called the Western democracies to these uncommitted nations as a number of these uncommitted nations join the United Nations Organisation. I believe that India will soon come to play an important role in the United Nations, particularly as the leader of the Afro-Asian Group in the United Nations Organisation. While we make a great contribution in the general field towards the advancement of peace, that may also mean that India is going to incur a greater financial expenditure by way of contribution to the increasing expenses of that organisation. Having regard to the objectives that we have in view about the United Nations, I suppose, it is permissible for our Government and our country to make a greater contribution towards the expenses of the United Nations Organisation.

The Prime Minister referred to one very interesting feature of the work done by the United Nations, particularly in Congo. The United Nations put its foot there in order to see that the integrity and the independence of Congo are maintained without being destroyed by external factors or external forces, and I think it has done a really very good job in sending out its own forces there and its other organisations to set up a sort of administration which will protect that independence, at the same time adopting the principle that the sovereignty of the Congolese Parliament and the Congolese set-up of the Prime Minister and the President must be upheld, though, as the Prime Minister of our country has pointed out, there are other forces which are trying to disrupt that integrity.

I am not at all surprised that when a new community gets their independence, there is a tendency, however, to disintegrate themselves. Unfortunately, it has happened in our own country, when India was divided into Bharat and Pakistan. And it is not such a very tragic feature that Katanga or any portion of Congo wants to remain a separate entity, though, ultimately, if good forces are at work, they might be united into a kind of federation. However, if we maintain that the Congolese people are one, and that the Congo is one vast territory, which must be under one administration, we must, uphold the line and the stand taken up by the United Nations, which our Prime Minister did.

With regard to colonialism, the Prime Minister said that even though the Belgians, having granted independence, have gone out of Congo, they are coming back and gradually filtering back into Congo in order either to disrupt or perhaps to get control over the economic resources of the country which they had been

[Shri Siva Raj].

enjoying hitherto. Colonialism works more like communalism in India. Communalism quite often disappears under the guise of nationalism and so on, but it comes back in various shapes, in other features of our economic life. So, likewise, colonialism also, even though it is supposed to have gone out of these territories, comes back to have a hold on the economic resources of these countries.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member concluding his speech now, or does he want to speak for some more time?

Shri Siva Raj: I shall take a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 23rd November, 1960/Agrahayana 2, 1882 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, November, 22, 1960/Agrahayana, 1, 1882 (Saka)*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1485—1521

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328	Sealing of looms by Jute mills	1492—96
329	Implementation of Cement Wage Board recommendation	1496—99
330	Increase in Provident Fund Contribution	1499—1502
331	Consultative Committee for Hilly regions	1503—07
332	Distribution of National Income	1507—11
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334	Safety Equipment Committee	1514–15
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340	Rock phosphate	1523–24
341	Unauthorised use of electric power	1524
342	Indo-Pakistan border	1525
343	Export Promotion	1525
344	Iron spun pipe manufacturing Project	1525–26
345	Loss of file relating to sale of land in Delhi	1526–27
346	Production of [illegible]	1527
347	Prices of woollen textiles	1528
348	Trade pact with Russia	1528
349	Indo-Pak border incident	1529
350	Chandranath temple in Chittagong	1529–30

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353	Jute mill in Orissa	1531–32
354	Training in Trade Unionism	1532
355	Fertilizer plant at Bombay	1532
356	Indian Delegation to U.N.O.	1533
357	Recommendations of Textile Wage Board	1534
358	Sewing Machines Manufacturing Units	1534
359	Rural Employment Exchanges	1534–35
360	Production of fertilizers	1535
361	Visa rules	1535–36
362	T. B. Clinics in West Bengal	1536

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505	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Orissa	1537
506	Industries in Punjab	1537–38
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508	Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Punjab	1538–39
509	Cricket balls	1539
510	Cement Machinery	1539–40
511	Sugar machinery	1540–41
512	Paper machinery	1541–42
513	Agricultural machinery	1542
514	Printing machines	1542–43
515	Structural fabrication	1543–44
516	Office acommodation for State Trading Corporation in Delhi	1544
517	Film "Dharti ki Jhankar"	1544–45
518	Automobile batteries	1545
519	Workcharged establishment of C.P.W.D.	1545–46
520	Co-ordinating officers of C.P.W.D.	1546–47
521	Survey of unauthorised looms	1547

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
522	Silk industry in Maharashtra	1547
523	Manufacture of watches	1547
524	Pakistani Nationals in India	1548
525	Indo-Pak. border incidents	1548
526	Export of Coffee	1549
527	Registered educa ed unemployed	1549–50
528	Production of Khadi in Himachal Pradesh	1550
529	Evacuee buildings in Punjab	1550
530	Kanpur Slum clearance scheme	1550–51
531	Lawns in Parliment House	1551
532	Repairs to the Central Hall of Parliament	1551
533	All-India Working Class Family budget survey	1552
534	Synthetic Rubber Plant Bareilly	1552–53
535	Vlass IV Government employees' quarters	1553
536	Handloom workers in Kerala	1553–54
537	Indo-Pakistan border	1554
538	Second Five Year Plan and Orissa	1554-55
539	Damua colliery	1555
540	Footwear for miners	1555–56
541	Antibiotics plants	1556
542	Import of betelnuts	1556–57
543	Show-rooms abroad	1557
544	Prototype production-*cum*-Training Centre at Okhla	1558
545	Rajkot Training centre	1558
546	Prototype Training-*cum*-Production Centres at Howrah and Guindy	1559
547	Incentive Bonus Scheme in Government Presses	1560
548	Accidents in industries	1560–61
550	Registered persons with Employment Exchanges	1561
551	Handloom fabrcis	1562
552	Membership of Commonwealth and U.N.O.	1563
553	Manufacture of tractors	1563–64
554	U. N. force	1564

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
555	Export of films to Pakistan	1564–65
556	Dandakaryana Schemes	1465
557	Explosion in Gaya	1565–66
558	Licences for new industries	1566–67
559	Urea formaldehyde	1567–68
560	Rupee payments agreements	1568
561	Uranium	1568–69
562	Import of rubber tyres	1569
563	U.N.O. membership	1569–70
564	Diploma relations	1570
565	Supply of powerlooms to weavers in Punjab	1571
566	Film on Mahatma Gandhi	1571
567	Fertilizers from Italy	1571–72
568	Bhoodan movement	1572
569	Vitamin-A	1572–73
570	Employment Committees	1573
571	Manufacture of flanges	1574
572	Disbursement of Pay of workcharged staff	1574–75
573	Ball-point pens and pencils	1575–76
574	Oil from Cuminseeds	1576
575	Taxes International Fair	1576–77
576	Handlooms and powerlooms	1577
577	Building activities in New Delhi	1577–78
579	Vespa Scooters	1578
580	Government quarters	1578–79
581	Out of turn Accommodation.	1579

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 1579—89

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown agaist them :

(i) Explosion on railway track between Jakolari and Sarna Stations on the 20th November, 1960. Sarvashri S.M. Banerjee, Braj Raj Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Premji R. Assar.

COLUMNS

(ii) Reported difference of opinion between the Central Government and West Bengal Government over transfer of Beru Bari to Pakistan. — Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee, Braj Raj Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Premji R. Assar.

(iii) Alleged failure to take action against certain persons who carried on anti-Indian propaganda in the Northern border districts. — Shri B. C. Kamble.

PAPERS LAID ON TE TABLE 1589–90

(1) A copy of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1106 dated the 24th September, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 .

(2) A copy of the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1250, dated the 24th October, 1960, issued under Section 3 of the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956. .

(3) A copy of each of the following papers :

(i) Annual Repprt of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. .

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company for the year 1959-60 . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(4) A copy of the Summary of main conclusions of the Third Session of the Industrial Comittee on Cement held at New Delhi on the 2nd August, 1960 .

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 1591–9 2

(1) Shri H. C. Dasappa moved for the election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the estimates Committee. The motion was adopted.

(2) Shri Barman moved for the election of members of Lok Sabha to be the members of the Public Accounts Committee. The motion was adopted. . . .

BILLS INTRODUCED. 1593–94

(1) The Railways Passenger Fares (Amendment) Bill.

(2) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill. .

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 1594—9

Fifty-seventh Report was adopted . . . .

MOTION *RE.* INTERNATIONAL SITUATION 1597—17c4

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawharlal Nehru) moved the motion *re* International Situation. The discussion was not concluded . . .

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1960,/AGRAHAYANA 2, 1882 (*SAKA*)

Further discussion on the motion *re.* International Situation . . .

GMGIPND—LS II—1335 (Ai) LS—29-11-60—905.